REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,550.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

Exclusive of Postage.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

Each line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Rs. 5 per Line.
Second do.	„ 2 8 „
Third and succeeding	„ 2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Horses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The cost for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our usual ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

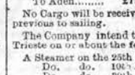
An Advertisement can be charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences; Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. MECCA, 1,449 Tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. Johnson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 6th July 1876, at 4 P.M.

	July.		July.
Leaves BOMBAY	6	Leaves Madras	21
„ Karwar	8	„ Manipulatam	22
„ Nazalel	12	„ Coconada	23
„ Allepey	12	„ Viziagapatam	24
„ Tuticorin	14	„ Bimlipatam	24
„ Colombo	15	„ Gopalpore	25
„ Negapatam	18	„ False Point	26
„ Pondicherry	19	Arrives CALCUTTA	28

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers at this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

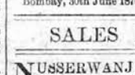
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pentiasak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

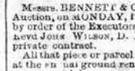
The S.S. COMMILLA, 871 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July 1876, at 4 P.M.

	July.		July.
Leaves BOMBAY	5	Leaves BUSSORAH	24
„ Kurrachee	9	„ Mahomerah	24
„ Gunder	11	„ Fao	24
„ Jask	12	„ Bushire	26
„ Bunder Abbas	14	„ Bahrein	28
„ Linga	16	„ Linga	30
„ Bushire	20	„ Bunder Abbas	Aug. 1
„ Fao	20	„ Muscat	3
„ Mahomerah	20	„ Kurrachee	8
Arrives BUSSORAH	21	Arrives BOMBAY	11

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. COMMILLA, 871 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. AKOLA, 377 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th July 1876, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	88	22	8	
Port Said	88	24	9	Including Wines.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	50	35	14-10	

Children not above 12 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

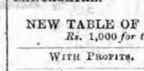
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,
Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. TRENTHAM HALL, to sail about 2nd August.
„ BRANKSOME HALL, „ 23rd August,
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE, „ 16th September.



THE ATTENTION OF INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 85 days.

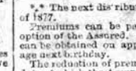
Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents,
Bombay, May 11th 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

From	Tons H.P.	From	From
INDIA	2289 500	20th May.	27th May.	8th July.
MACEDONIA	2372 488	17th June.	24th June.	10th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO	LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay 20th April.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	July 1876.	
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2726	450	7th	Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson.	2984	450	14th	Southampton.
TANJORE	W. B. Hall	2245	450	21st	Suez.
PERIM	W. Harratt	2777	603	28th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

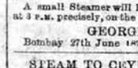
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.
Bombay 27th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 10th July 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. SIJAK, Capt. C. W. Haselwood, R.N.R., 2,000 Tons and 300 H.P., will be despatched as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any assets of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 7th July 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 26th June 1876. Superintendent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Positive sailing dates.

"ANCHOR LINE" steamship INDIA ..... 8th July,
For Freight and Passage apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 26th June 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Steamer CALIPSO, 2,000 Tons, and 200 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 10th Aug.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	Cabin.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	£40 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£30 0	£13 2
To Suez	£28 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£ 6 12

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on or about the following dates:—

A Steamer on the 25th September 1876.
Do. do. 10th November do.
Do. do. 30th November do.
Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.
23 Bombay Green, 24th May 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer PALM are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED TO TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 30th June 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Under instructions from messrs. [illegible] Attorneys for JAMSHEDJEE DORABJEE NAOROJEE MOOSA, the mortgagee, and the mortgagor, and on account and risk of the estate of FRAMJEE DORABJEE MOOSA, deceased, the mortgagor, and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date, the 26th day of February 1873, and a Gujarati instrument in writing, bearing date the 11th March 1876, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of July next at four o'clock in the afternoon, the following very valuable landed properties, viz.:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that pieces or parcels of land or ground, forming six beds of batty ground, with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses thereupon erected and premises standing thereon, situate at Gowalia Tank Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhoolesheer, fronting on the Gowalia Tank Road, which said pieces or parcels of land contains by admeasurement 3,712 square yards, be the same little more or less, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 144, and which said messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses and premises are assessed by the Collector of Bombay Municipal Taxes, under Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and are bounded as follow, that is to say, on or towards the east by property of Juggonath Sunkersett, on or towards the west by the batty ground of Joseph Sha Dedo, on or towards the north by the property of Bhaoo Saheb Abba Saheb and Bhima Sunker Sahio, sons of the late Gungadhur Sahio, and on or towards the south by the aforesaid Gowalia Tank Road, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Framjee Dorabjee Moosa, deceased, and his tenants.

LOT NO. 2.

(AT 5 O'CLOCK P. M.)

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situated on the east of the Gowalia Tank Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhoolesheer aforesaid, and forming part thereof, containing 372 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 144, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Jeejeebhoy Dhanjeebhoy Wassoolewjee Yadoojee Mistree, on or towards the west and south by the property of Arjoonjee Madhowjee, and on or towards the north by the property of Jeejeebhoy Dhanjeebhoy.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

For further information and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. JEFFERSON and PAYNE, Attorneys of the said mortgagee.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
Bombay, 4th July 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Houses and Land, situate on the best part of Malabar Hill, com anding a magnificent view of the Island and harbour of Bombay.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on MONDAY, 17th July 1876, at 4 P.M., on the premises, by order of the Executors of the Estate and effects of the late Revd. John Wilson, D. D., unless previously disposed of by private contract.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold ground, held for the unexpired residue of 88 years, and renewable in perpetuity, with bungalow and outhouses thereon, situate, lying, and being at Malabar Hill, in the registration Sub-district of Bhoolesheer, in the Island of Bombay, under Collector's No. 32, containing by admeasurement 104 bungahs, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the aforesaid Cowasjee Jehangeer Wadia, on or towards the west by the Ridge or Nepean Road, on or towards the north by the property of Ramlal Thanordass and others, and on or towards the south by the property of the heirs of the late Ramjee Myojee.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained of Messrs. MACFARLANE and POLLOCK, Fort, Solicitors for the executors, and of the auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of J. Partridge, Esq., on e will be fixed hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR COMMISSION SALE.

10,000 best Manilla Cigars.

One of Soundy's best sympathetic piano, good tone, good touch, and keeps in time most wonderful y, Rs. 350.

A Bungalow to let, at Breach Candy, furnished or unfurnished.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 4th July 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA,
136, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.

With Agencies at Bombay, Madras, and all the principal Towns in India.

The Directors have the pleasure to announce that after due consideration, they have resolved to reduce considerably the Rates of Premium for India, both Civil and Military. The Directors, therefore, now invite special attention to the New Rates of the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.

NOTE.

NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.*

Age.	With Profits. Yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Age.	Without Profits. Yearly. Rs.	as.	p.
20	27	10	8	20	24	15	8
25	29	0	4	25	26	3	4
30	34	0	8	30	28	1	0
35	34	5	8	35	31	1	0
40	39	3	4	40	35	7	4
45	45	4	4	45	40	15	4
50	52	11	4	50	47	11	4
55	63	11	4	55	57	10	8

** The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.

Premiums can be paid Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by stating age next birthday.

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured arrives at Suez.

Proposal Forms, as dull further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

TO NUMEROUS APPLICANTS.

THE APPOINTMENT of PERMANENT WAY INSPECTOR, Kotree Division, has been FILLED UP.

HYDRABAD (SIND) WATER WORKS.

WANTED, a COMPETENT PERSON as SUB-ENGINEER on the above Works. Salary Rs. 300 a month, with Rs. 45 Batta. Apply with Testimonials to

G. MEREWETHER, Major, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Defences Office, Mazagon, 3rd July 1876.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING of those interested in the SEA-WATER SWIMMING BATH will be held at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner on SATURDAY next, at 5 P.M.

RIENZI WALTON,
Honorary Secretary, Sea-water Swimming Bath.

NOTICE.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of August next, at 3 P.M., for the following business:—

1. To receive and pass the accounts for the season ended 30th June, 1876.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the election of Mr. Morarbhoy Vishbooodas who has been appointed Director in place of Charles Dowsing, Esq., resigned.
4. To appoint a Director in room of Magnus Mowat, Esq., who retires by rotation in terms of the Articles of Association, but who is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 3rd July 1876.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the 500 UNALLOTTED SHARES in this Company will be received at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, till 3 P.M.

The Tenderers shall have to deposit the sum of Rupees One Hundred per Share for the number of shares they offer to purchase.

The Directors reserve to themselves the option of accepting or declining any or all the Tenders.

Any further information required may be had on applying at the Company's Office.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERSHA BEJONJEE, Secretary.
Bombay, 1st July 1876.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THE KHAMGAON (STATE) RAILWAY.

IT is hereby notified that, under instructions from Government, the Khamgaon (State) Railway will be CLOSED on and after SATURDAY, the FIFTEENTH instant, until further notice.

Trains will therefore not run between Khamgaon and the Jalamb Station of the G. I. P. Railway after FRIDAY, the FOURTEENTH instant, and on and after SATURDAY, the FIFTEENTH instant, all notices as to Local and Through Booking and all arrangements for the conveyance of Passengers and other Traffic will cease so far as they relate to the Line between Jalamb and Khamgaon, be CANCELLED and withdrawn.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 3rd July 1876.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
OFFICE: 4, HORNBY ROW.

The Positive Life Assurance Company.—We duly observed that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Positive Life Assurance Company had been held in London, to consider the present financial position of the Company, at which a committee of investigation of affairs was appointed. We now learn by the mail received yesterday that the committee have concluded—1. That the Life Assurance Funds are intact, and that the Policy-holders are therefore perfectly secure. 2. That the Company is unquestionably solvent, a considerable part of the capital remaining, and they had authorised the Directors of the Company to lay these important conclusions before the annual meeting.—*Indian Daily News*, 3rd June 1876.

DIRECTORS:
S. COCHRANE, Esq.
(Manager, Agra Bank, Limited), Calcutta.
F. J. HARRISON, Esq.
(Barrister-at-Law), Calcutta.
J. H. MEUGENS, Esq.
(Messrs. W. Moran & Co.), Calcutta.

BANKERS:
AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. HEARN AND CLEVELAND.
MEDICAL REFEREE:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.
(No charge made for medical examination, the fee in all cases being paid by the Company).

TRUSTEE OF THE BOMBAY LIFE FUND:
W. LOUDON, Esq.,
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY.

ALFRED L. GILLAM,
AGENT.

PAID UP CAPITAL (over)..... £250,000
20 per cent of which have been devoted to the purchase of Consols ..... (£50,000)
Which sum now stands in the books of the Bank of England in the names of
THE CENTRAL TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. LORD SANDHURST, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.,
THOMAS HUGHES, Esq., Q. C., M. P.,
And H. M. H. THOMAS, Esq.
BEING
A SPECIAL GUARANTEE FUND,
PERMANENTLY INVESTED AS
SECURITY FOR THE ASSURED,
INDEPENDENTLY OF
THE WHOLE OF THE NET PREMIUMS
OF THE COMPANY,
AND
INVESTED IN TRUSTEES' NAMES,
AT THE IN STRUCTED BRANCHES,
ADDED TO WHICH,
All the other Property of the Company is liable for a similar purpose.

EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system, which confers several highly important advantages on the Assured, never before presented to the public.

The word "Positive" is employed, because it definitely expresses the object now accomplished, namely, that of giving the Assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every pe-mium paid.

According to general custom, every premium paid on a life policy is a "payment" to the office. In most cases it is non-returnable, except the Assured should die whilst the policy is in force.

This defect in Life Assurance is remedied by the Positive system, under which 40 per cent. of every premium paid is a "deposit" belonging to the Assured, in the same way as a deposit in a bank, withdrawable at the option of the depositor. Such deposit is represented by a Positive Note, free from all conditions, entitling "the bearer" to the sum assured at death, or to withdraw the deposit at any time, with all accumulations. This simple arrangement entirely changes the position of the Assured with the office; because he never loses control over his money; full value for which he must receive in some way or other. For although he can only withdraw 40 per cent. of his premium payments, he gets full value for the other 60 per cent. by being assured.

Finding the power of withdrawing 40 per cent. of all premiums paid in the hands of the Assured, enables them to test the solvency of the Company at any time, in the same manner that depositors in a doubtful bank usually resort to, namely, by taking out their cash; whereas, in ordinary Life Assurance Companies, the Assured possesses no such power, hence the dissatisfaction with Life Assurance and the slow progress it makes with the public.

Under the Positive system, this power of redeeming its assurance encumbrances is always possessed, resulting from investing the whole of the net premiums in Government Securities, besides a nominal fifth of the paid-up Capital in special trust, for the sole purpose of protecting them, and for no other purpose.

The Trust is regulated by a deed, under power contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association, and the Trust funds cannot be made liable, except for assurance engagements, under any circumstances whatever.

Under all contingencies, the Assured in "The Positive" exercises an ingredient control over the whole—he can at any time retire from it without loss—his position is defined at the time he pays his first premium—and nothing can occur to deprive him of any benefit he purchases.

The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, paying probate, or legacy duty, and all other conditions, are entirely dispensed with, consequently, Life Assurance is stripped of all those uncertainties and conditions which have hitherto been connected with it.

The lives of the Upper Class of Natives assured at special rates who it can be had on application.

To save misapprehension on a point on which there is always some doubt, on the decease of any Assured the amount assured is paid to the heirs, assigns and 3 months afterwards without demur.

Full Forms, Prospectuses, also last year's Report, can be had on application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM,
Bombay Office, 4, Hornby Row. Agent.

APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

A PURE, NATURAL, EFFERVESCING WATER FROM THE APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN.

Supplied by order of the Viceroy for use of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Suite, during their Tour in India.

DAILY NEWS, OCTOBER 1875.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS. "A great boon to all, but especially suited by its absolute purity and mild alkalinity to ward off the most fatal diseases of Tropical Climates."—*British Medical Journal.*

APOLLINARIS WATERS.—"Incomparably Delicate for mixing with Wines and Spirits."—F. Vizetelly, *British Wine Juror at the Vienna International Exhibition.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—Soft, Velvety, Refreshing. "A great comfort in weak digestions."—Dr T. K. Chambers, *Hon. Physician to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"Far superior to ordinary Manufactured Aerated Waters."—*Medical Times.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"The favoured drink of the favoured classes. The fashion in Clubs, and universally recommended as a pure, refreshing drinking water by the Medical Profession. Especially suited moreover for Tropical Climates."—*London Medical Record.*

"APOLLINARIS WATER has rapidly attained a great and well-deserved popularity in England. Particularly valuable to Indians having or fearing a touch of liver or disordered digestion."—*Practitioner.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"[illegible]"—Professor Bartlett, F.C.S.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—Inspector General MacPherson, M.D., late H.M. Indian Army, author of "Baths and Wells, &c., writes: 'The advantage of Apollinaris Water is the certainty of its purity. In India it is difficult even with every care to obtain water for the manufacture of Soda Water that is free from impurities. THE APOLLINARIS WATER OUGHT TO BE A GREAT BOON TO INDIA."

APOLLINARIS WATER.—Professor Macnamara, late Prof. University of Calcutta, &c., writes:—"Soda Water in India is frequently polluted with dr-inage and organic impurities, which are the direct cause of cholera, typhus and dysentery. Apollinaris is absolutely pure. I STRONGLY ADVISE INDIAN RESIDENTS TO DRINK IT. IT IS FAR MORE REFRESHING AND WHOLESOME THAN SODA WATER."

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.

Messes, Hospitals, and other large consumers may obtain from the Agents original barrels containing either 4 or 6 dozen large bottles, or 8 dozen small.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Analyses, Prices, &c., on application to

AGENTS:

BOMBAY	Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co
CALCUTTA	Messrs. TURNER, MORRISON & Co.
MADRAS	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
COLOMBO	Messrs. GEORGE WALL & Co.

Will be Published in November,

THE SECOND EDITION OF

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office,
42, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

Contents of the First Edition.

PART I.

Map of Bombay.
Map of India.
Almanack, 1875-76.
Geography and History of the Island.
Population.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

Official Directory—
Civil and Military.
Mercantile Directory.
Professional and Trades' Directory.
List of Public Offices and Institutions.
Fort Street Directory.
List of Principal European Inhabitants of Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Grant Road, and Byculla.
Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.
Alphabetical Index to Names.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE FIRST EDITION.

(*Athenæum.*)

Through the courtesy of the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* we have been favoured, by the last mail from India, with an early copy of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," the publication of which has been hastened to meet the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. It is the first Guide to Bombay that has been published, and is at once so full and accurate and thoroughly readable, that it is never likely to be superseded. It is modestly called a compilation, but it is essentially an original work, as might be expected from its accomplished and scholarly editor, Mr. J. M. Maclean, the editor also of the *Bombay Gazette*. We cordially recommend it to all our readers who either know Bombay or are about to visit it, and to all who may require such a Guide as a work of reference regarding the most populous and wealthy city of our Eastern Empire.

(*Saturday Review.*)

Mr. Maclean, of the *Bombay Gazette*, has succeeded in putting a very complete and useful account of the capital and chief seaport of Western India into a handy little volume, which also contains an official and mercantile directory. Besides the usual geographical details, he gives some interesting sketches of the history of the island, the motley character of the population, and native festivals and customs.

(*Scotsman.*)

"Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is worthy of the city which boasts that it stands second in population in the British Empire Written for the most part by the accomplished Indian journalist whose name it bears, it displays at once a fullness of knowledge which stamps it with authority, and a literary finish which makes it exceedingly readable. The historical part is especially valuable, and has more than a local interest. During the last dozen years the "commercial capital of India," as Bombay is rightly called, has made enormous strides. Its progress has not been so much impeded as might be supposed by the terrible financial catastrophe of 1865. The construction of a grand series of public buildings "unrivalled in any city in Asia," has gone on since then without interruption and is now on the eve of completion. Prominent amongst these improvements is a Sailors' Home, raised in commemoration of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit, at the expense of the predecessor of the recently-deposed Gaekwar. The same Prince of Baroda gave Bombay a superb statue of the Queen, of which the inhabitants are justly proud. In municipal improvements of a less showy but more beneficial character the city has been singularly active, and it is worthy of note that half the Municipal Corporators are elected by the ratepayers. *Maclean's Guide*, on issuing as it does from an Indian press, deserves a word of praise for its typography and "get up."

(*Graphic.*)

Under the unassuming title of a "Guide to Bombay" (*Bombay Gazette* Office), Mr. Maclean presents us, in addition to the usual description of public buildings and institutions, street and official directories, &c., with a capital condensed history of the Island city and the Presidency since the first fell into English hands, some spirited sketches of Native festivals, and of excursions to the curious scenery and fashionable *sanatoria* of the neighbourhood, and exhaustive tabular returns of trade, industry, and population. The extent to which Bombay, after recovery from the terrible crash of '66, is now manufacturing cotton for itself, and competing with Manchester for the supply of India, is, perhaps, the most remarkable of all the recent changes in the commercial relations of England and the East.

(*Manchester Courier.*)

This volume is interesting, in the first place, as a very creditable specimen of Anglo-Indian typography and bookbinding. In outward appearance, in printing, and in the character of the maps by which it is illustrated, Mr. Maclean's book will compare favourably with a Bradshaw or a Baedeker. The author, or "compiler," as he modestly styles himself, is a journalist whose reputation—at least among the members of his own profession already extends beyond the limits of our Indian empire, and he has brought to the present work an amount of intelligence much greater than that which is frequently bestowed upon the compilation of guide books. A great part of the volume is occupied by a well-written geographical and historical sketch of the Presidency of Bombay, in which the writer has evidently spared no pains in in his endeavour to secure accuracy of statement. Then there is a chapter on trade and industry which ought to be useful to all whose business is commercially related to India; while a subsequent one on Government and revenue, will serve, to some extent, as a key to the frequently unintelligible Indian financial discussions in Parliament. The descriptions of the city of Bombay, of the native festivals held there, and of the interesting excursions which can be made in the neighbourhood are all graphically written; while the practical value of the volume to business men is very much enhanced by the addition of a Bombay directory.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

This is an excellent and compendious handbook printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, of modest and portable size, but containing a vast amount of information and giving two excellent maps—one of India shewing the lines of railways, telegraphs and dak routes, and the other of the Island of Bombay constructed and reduced from Colonel Laughton's celebrated survey map. Whatever Mr. Maclean puts his hand to do is sure to be done well, and, although he disclaims for his work any other merit than that it is a careful, and, so far as it goes, an accurate digest of such information as he has been able to collect, it is much more. It is the result of the reading and observation of a clever man who knows how to make the best use of the information he has acquired. Always a pleasant writer, Mr. Maclean will not be found dull even in the pages of a guide book. The work to him seems to have been a labour of love—he does it thoroughly, and to literally cramming the reader with the information he is always interesting, never pedantic. He is the pleasantest of companions in and about the island or rather peninsula he writes of, and whose history he give, from the time it was handed over by the Crown to the East India Company "for an annual rent of £10 in gold." Mr. Maclean hopes that his book "will take rank as the standard Guide to Bombay," and this hope, we think, will be realised.

(*Deccan Herald.*)

We have found "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" one of the most readable books we have come across for a very long time. The chapter on History and Geography in this volume is most interesting; it is of lasting interest, moreover, and we trust that the book, which contains it, will take a permanent place as a "Guide to Bombay." The enterprise of the *Gazette* office has given us a general travellers' *Guide*, and now the head of the office has given the public a most attractive "

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 3RD JULY 1876.

We are without any Home telegrams of to-day's date up to the time of writing, but the New York Cotton message of Saturday has been delivered, quoting ready Mid. Uplands unaltered at 12 cents per lb.; futures are not quoted. The day's receipts of Cotton at the ports are given at 1,000 bales against 600 last year and 700 bales in 1874.

Business here has been particularly dull to-day, partially owing to the rains putting a stop to shipping operations, but a more general dulness is induced by the tenor of the political advices. A feeling prevails that the Turkish question is almost certain to result in a European war, and although during the monsoon this would have less effect than at any other season, the prospect for the future is sufficient to create a great deal of uneasiness.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 1st instant shows the following comparisons :—

Government Balance at H. O.	Dec. Rs.	89,321
Do. do. Branches	,, ,,	73,6 3
Deposits	Inc. ,,	10,85,445
Government Securities	,, ,,	6,80,271
Loans	Dec. ,,	3,19,918
	,, ,,	74,42,703
Bills Discounted	Inc. ,,	13,73,916
Cash and Currency Notes		

These movements show a position of rapidly increasing ease, and renders to-morrow's Board Bank's rates of discount at the same meeting highly probable, especially as the tendency of the market must continue in the same direction for the next three months.

In STERLING EXCHANGES there has again been very little doing and rates are nominally unchanged. There is however a slightly steadier feeling apparent, the Banks are rather more disposed to sell both ready and forward, and at the moment there seems an indisposition to depress rates further pending the result of the fortnightly biddings for Council drafts in London on Wednesday. We quote :—

Bank bills, on demand	1s. 7d. per	Rupee.
Ditto Telegraphic	1s. 15 15-16d.	,,
Ditto. 6 months' sight	1s. 7¼d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 7¼d.	,,
Documents 3 months' sight	1s. 7¼d. to 5-16	,,

On Calcutta rates are nominally the same; par for demand, ¼ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight Bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is absolutely stagnant and quite unquotable. There are apparently no buyers of any kind and to effect a forced sale something very low would have to be accepted. There are no sellers of any amount however and so long as this is the case, nominal rates will be maintained.

The SHARE MARKET has been very quiet with a general decline in values. In Bank of Bombays there is a further fall of one per cent., the result of anticipations of an European War and its probable effect on Government Paper in which about 70 per cent. of the Bank's Capital is invested. Land shares are dull at a decline of Rs. 10 in Colabas and Rs. 5 in Port Cannings. Spinning and Weaving Scrip is much quieter than on Saturday. Alliance shares are Rs. 20, Bombay United Rs. 5, Dhurrumseys Rs. 15, Great Easterns Rs. 15, Manockjee Petits Rs. 20, and Orientals Rs. 15 per share lower,

In Borrow there is next to nothing doing, even the few firms who have hitherto been buyers being apparently at an end of their operations. Prices however are nominally unchanged. The receipts for the three days amount only to 1,684 bales and arrivals are now almost at an end as the late rains appear to have been very general throughout the districts.

FREIGHTS are unchanged at £2 5 to £2 6 3 by steamer; nothing doing via Cape.

Piece Goods are dull without change in position.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
800,000	100	all	5p.c.	Agra Bank	102
72,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
40,000	500	all	5 p.c.	Bank of Bombay New	715xl
5,000	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
40,000	250	all	8 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	300
40,000	981	all	6p.c.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	90	all	5 p.c.	Chartered Bank of India and China	195
40,000	250	12½	12 do.	National Bank of India	116
40,000	250	all		Oriental Bank	490

PRESS COMPANIES.

1250	5,000	2,850	15p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,450
200	2,000	1,100	85 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1910
100	500	all	10 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co	650
250	1,000	1,000		Alfred Mills Co	1,106
150	12,000	11,000	425 p.c.	Apollo Press Co	8.3
175	1,000	all	67	Bellary	833
150	500	all	65 p.c.	Bezar Company (New)	525
1,000	350	all	42 p.c.	Indu n Press Co	95
400	250	all	60 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	90
400	1,500	all	75 p.c.	Carwar Co	90
200	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	15
500	5,000	all	700 p.c.	Colaba Press Co	3,200
500	800	all	Nil.	Dholera P & G. Co	150
250	1,000	all	180 p.c.	East India Press Co	950
150	5,000	all	Rs.200	Fort Press Co	1,500
500	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
3	500	all	100 p.c.	Friend of India Press Co	370
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	410
3,125	400	350	45 p.c.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co	340
500	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 p.c.	Prince of W. Press	700
100	500	all	100 p.c.	Sassoon's Press Co	740
400	500	780	45 p.c.	Scinde Press Co	440
1,000	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600xl
850	1,000*	,,	125p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co	900

* Per share, for the year.

RAILWAY COMPANIE

4,90	118 3 0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	275
420	103 14	6 do.	Do. New £20 Shares	136
120	65 7 6	do.	Ditto	72
420	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	52
100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
215	109 5 11	do.	Do. New Shares	255

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,680
7,500	150	all	...	Prese Land & Pier Co. Ld	85
1,750	1,000	200	p.c.	Matagon Land	450
6,000	1,400	all	40 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	245

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

60	1,250	all	50 p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,345
50	2,500	all	150	Alliance Spinning	2,675
50	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & F. Co.	1,550
100	1,000	1,500	70	Bombay United	1,200
40	150	150	0*	Broach Mills	160
800	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	900
3,000	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Dhurrumsey Jute	1,725
1,500	1,250	all	80 p.c.	Fleming S. W. Co	1,175
4,000	1,000	all	200 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,250
2,000	500	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	295
700	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Hindustan S. W. Co	1,150
1,200	1,000	all	40 p.c.	Jeevraj Balioo Mills	1,165
...	...	80	40 p.c.	Khandesh Spinning	1,050
1,000	1,000	all	...	R. Manockjee S. & W. Co.	1,015
600	1,250	all	...	Madras Spinning	1,150
1,000	1,000	500	75*	Madras U. Spinning	1,180
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,260
1,250	1,000	all	90 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,285
4,000	625	all	50 p.c.	Oriental	830
600	1,250	all	...	Princess of Wales Spinning	1,220
1,500	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co	980
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,035
400	1,000	250	125 p.c.	Do. Do. 1/4 share	300
2,500	400	all	...	Nursey S. W. Co	375

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,330
1,000	50	all	45 p.c.	Bombay Gas Company	60
600	1,000	800	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co	700
600	600	800	80 p.c.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld	230
4,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company, Ld	75
5,000	5	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co	21
1,200	50	all	30 p.c.	Treacher & Co	385
...	250	all	40 p.c.	Wiegna Patent Slip	37

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, on the 1st July as compared with the statement issued on the 24th June :—

	24th June.	1st July.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government securities	17,75,000	17,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,51,17,860	1,50,57,539
Do. do. at Branches	38,04,866	37,31,173
Other Deposits	1,06,44,256	1,17,23,701
Post Bills	54,742	54,054
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,10,463	4,67,408
	4,19,07,189	4,28,14,825
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	68,05,067	69,85,328
Cash Credits, on Security of ... ment Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	15,06,027	15,17,437
Loans on Security of do. do.	31,28,835	29,08,388
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,365	755
Bills Discounted	1,56,12,642	1,48,69,204
Stamps	4,812	4,285
Dead Stock Rs. 4,16,425		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,85,000	2,30,108	2,31,425
	58,830	
Bullion	3,20,941	3,85,915
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,44,88,261	1,58,81,377
Cash and Currency Notes		
	4,19,07,189	4,28,14,825

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE CORSIAR, 443 tons, Captain J. G. Trott, will sail to-day for Hull, with a cargo of 12,12½ cwts linseed.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. SCOTIA, 1,240 tons, Captain W. Sterratt, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and ten deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. PUNJAUB, 685 tons, Captain J. L. Shiell, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Kurrachee, with a general cargo and fifty six crew of the s. s. Arcot, and nine deck passengers.

THE BARQUE FLORA, 814 tons, Captain H. H. Williams, which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Liverpool (March 26th), brought a cargo of 1,113 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
1	Shiell	...	Kurrachee, June 30.
1	...	...	Calcutta, June 6.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Mindora	Slack	Moulmein.

The barque Corsair, Trott, to Hull, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.

29 Torino (s) ..... Domela ..... Liverpool, May 22.
Beuledi ..... Boyd ..... London, Apr 3.
Semantha ..... Morris ..... Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.

June.

29 Rillance (s) ....
Grand Duke ....

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 3.

FROM LONDON.

Bertha s—1 case hardware, Abdoolally Jewakhanji; 10 cases cheese, Abdool hoosen Goolamhoosen; 45 kegs iron nails, Bujubally Juwajee; 17 packages hardware, Esabhoy Tyebally.

John Allan—31 boxes window glass, Abdoolally Noorbhoy; 3,529 bars iron, Tezpall Gopejee.

Mazagaon s—400 cases brandy, Cuttz, Palmer & Co.

Strathclyde s—39 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Battavia s—62 cases brandy, L Sibtile & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s—60 bales wool, Vulubdass Vundravandass; 46 bales wool, Bemmichund Fuckerchund; 36 bales wool, Projee Vusta; 6 bales cotton, Jaitha Purseotum; 40 bales wool, Nursee Kuttow; 88 bales wool, Finlay Foott and Co; 30 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 77 bales wool, Peel Cressels and Co; 73 bales cotton, Plumee Jaitha.

Atalanta s—200 bales cotton, Thakersee Khetsee; 160 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 52 bales cotton, Kauttow Ludha; 223 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdyal; 28 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 63 bales cotton, Gurcandass Ruckeedass; 76 bales cotton, Gurcandass Thakersee; 12 bales wool, U Nicol and Co; 130 cwts horns, Hasum Noormamed.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Muriel—145 bales cotton, A Blaicheck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Walmer Castle—84 bales cotton, Munoee Hurrockchund.
Ashgrove 250 bales cotton, Muncidass Gangjee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Queen Cliff—103 bales cotton, Anderson and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Siam s—50 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 20 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 53 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1987 Annot Lyle, Yeo—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

17 3 Atalanta (s), Waring—W. Nicol & Co.
1441 India (s), Read—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1421 Bertha (s). Harwood—Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

461 Corsair, Trott—The Captain.

FOR HAVRE.

1348 Ashgrove, McFarlane—N. Manockjee & Co.

FOR HAVRE VIA CAPE.

1998 Camperdown, Miller—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1329 Princess Alexandra, McKenzie—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1004 Walmer Castle, Boosie—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR BREMERHAFEN.

626 Muriel, Nicholson—The Captain.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

818 Slieve Bloom, Scott—Wallace & Co.

FOR MAULMAIN.

1135 Royal Family, Flower.
1072 Sea Flower, Garrick.

FOR HONGKONG.

1747 Assam (s), Cates—P & O. Co.
1871 Siam (s), Haselwood—P. & O. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1037 Chrysolite, Stewart.

FOR CALCUTTA.

534 Buchire Merchant, McGregor.
910 Mecca (s), Johnson—B. I. S. N. Co.
696 Queen's Chief, Davis—The Captain.

FOR P. GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

559 Commilla (s), Sharp—B. I. S. N. Co.

NOT FIXED.

1365 Albania, Seal—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.
6-4 Condor, Lawgren—Finlay, Muir & Co.
618 Coromallie, Boulton—Ewart, Latham & Co.
134 Flora, Williams—M. Nusserwanjee.
688 Grassmere, Hastings—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1010 Ivanhoe, Herriman—Farnham & Co.
1429 Inspector, Erskin.
1273 Jane Law, Robertson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1379 Palm (s), Pearse—W. Nicol & Co.
583 Punjaub (s), Shiell—B. I. S. N. Co.
1054 Schleswig Bride, Gillies—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1090 Sir John Lawrence, Cartmer—Soares Brothers.
737 Stanmore, Jorgensen.
12 0 Scootie (s), Stewart—B. I. S. N. Co.
1571 state of Alabama (s), Homlin.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE,

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—[Harbour Defence.]
1081 Daphne (s) 5, Foote.
623 Kwangtung (s) 6, Campbell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, James—[Harbour Defence.]
462 Rifleman (s) 4, Clayton.
300 Hugh Rose (s), 3, Downing.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

162 Ocrun (s), Baker.
3-6 Pearl (s), Ashton.
101 Pehlwan (s), DeCosta.
130 Spitfire (s), Nacoda.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 2nd July 1876.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	32 deg. Fah 29 60
Temperature of the Air	 87
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..... 79 6
Dew Point	..... 78 6
Relative humidity of Air	..... 0 873
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	8 0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	..... 84 8
Minimum do. do.	..... 77 9
General Direction of wind	..WNW, S, WNW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	 475
Fall of Rain	..... 0 05 inches.
Total fall during month	..... 2 01 ,,
,, ,, year	..... 15 00 ,,
Additional fall up to 2 p.m. of the 3rd July	..... 0 11 ,,

HIGH COURT.—4TH JULY.

(Before the Honorable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

SHORT CAUSES.

614-75—Jeffreson and Payne—Lewis Alexander—Wallace and others vs Heerachund Savaichund.
741-76—Remington Hore and Langley—Hanlvemull Nayulmull vs Roopchund Roughund and others.—M. H. Khan.
45-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Gooculdass Cooverjee vs Ragoo Samjee.
91-76—Crawford and Bovey—The Mandvie S and W Co Ld vs Megjee Mooljee.
250-76—Lynch and Tobin—Tapidass Varujdass and another vs Mallin Lukeem.
267-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Naginbhoy Dyabhoy vs Nagevy Kerpall and others—Lynch and Tobin.
275-76—Dyabjee and Sayan—Abdool Ally Boodroodin vs Mahomed Amichandabhai and others.
288-76—Macfarlane and Pollock—Hassun Mahomed vs Hajiranbai widow and others.
292-76—Balkrishna and B—Seshai vs Dhurma Soma and another —In person.
293-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Francis Cook and others vs A C Cook and another.
295-76—In person—Purmanundass Purbhoodass vs Purmanundas Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co.
304-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Luckmidass Khimjee vs Dyabhoy Amerchund—Cragie, Lynch and Owen.
305-76—Macfarlane and Pollock—Jeevanjee Hormusjee Gurder vs Narayen Keshowjee.
310-76—Lynch and Tobin—Seedick Hajee Sallay Mahomed vs Hajee Abdool Latiff Hajee Hin ..
311-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Dadabhoy Nowrojee and others vs Cullianjee Nurrotamdass.

LONG CAUSES.

100-76—M M Munshi—Burrishunker Dewjee vs Kooverjee Canjee and others—Shamrao Pandoorang.
104-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dhurumsey Dewchund vs Hajee Oosman Hajee Chotaray—Macfarlane and Pollock.
121-76—J C Cama—Vazier Prodesh vs Rama Colia.
134 76—Prescot and Winter—Somoonbay Kavasjee vs Burjorjee Dorabjee Burjorjee—Anjlee and B.
135-76—Fletcher and Smith—Nowrojee Pallonjee vs Henry Gamble and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
160-76—A Swale—Merwanjee Dhunjibhoy vs Mulchund Buttonsey and ano her—H Bicknell.
165-76—Tyabji and Sayani—Co-turibai Saiquin vs Juggonnath Nursey—Remington, Hore and Langley.
182-76—P Kavasjee—Mehomedkhan Atiskhan vs Abdool Sattar Hajee Mahomed—Crawford and Bovey.
187-76—Prescot and Winter—Suruswatebai widow vs Bhai Bhaco and another.
196-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Motiram Bhugoobhai vs Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy—Fletcher and Smith.
213-76—J C Cama—Parvatibai widow vs Custoor Saila and others—Jefferson and Payne.
227 76—Jamubhai ... vs ... Dhurumsey Jamsetjee and others—Inverarity and Shamrao Pandoorang—In Person.
92-76—V Hurrychund—Luximathai widow vs Ganesh Pandoo—Shamrao P.
233-76—Crawford and Boevey—Joosub Hajee Ahmed vs Alli Abdoolla—Jefferson and Payne.
234-76—A Framjee—Bachoobai widow vs Nowrojee Eduljee Bhagul—N N K thata.
235-76—Jefferson and Payne—W Charles Lester and another vs H R Cornell Maple.
238-76—Mr Bicknell—Sarabai widow vs Daya Sunda and others.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

183-75—Mr L Fletcher—Sidoo Raghoo vs Pandoo Ganoo and another—In person.
407-75—Tyabjee and Tobin—The Land Mortgage Bank Ld vs Ramchund Govind Datar—Crawford and Boevey.
584-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mar celali Muccondass vs Soondcrji Vithu and another—Crawford and Bovey.
140-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Cooverjee Jeewanjee Gurder—A Framjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 30.

Stevenson, Lieut, Bombay 8th Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.

JULY 1.

White, Surgn, Bengal A M D, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

JULY 2.

Scott, Capt, Bombay Political Dept, to appear before a Medl Board, from Dwarka.

JULY 3.

Lewis, Lieut, Bengal 28th Punjaub N I, to appear before a Medl Board, from Meean Meer.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 3.

Ironside, Surgn Maj, Bombay A M D, on duty, to Poona.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette*, July 1.)

Mr H C Williams, C S, Asst Comr, Chanda, at present on privilege leave, is temporarily posted to Bhandara.

Lieut Scottis' privilege leave of absence is granted to Maj C H Grace, Dep Comr, Narsinghpur, from the 1st August next, or at subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr E Cooper, Sub-Engr, 3 grade, is retransferred to the Kamthan Division Buildings and Roads Branch, from the Hoshungabad Division, Wardha Valley Railway, on which he was temporarily attached, vide Notification No 31, dated 5th April 1876.

The Chief Comr is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engr Branch of the P W Dept, Central Provinces, to fill existing vacancies :—

Mr H Irwin, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, to temporary Ex Engr, 2nd grade, from 9th March 1876, vice Hooper, absent on furlough.

Mr D Wallace, Ex Engr, 4th gr de, to temporary Ex Engr, 3rd grade, from 28th March 1876, vice Irwin.

Lt C P Call, RE, Asst Engr, 1st grade, to temporary Ex Engr, 4th grade, from the 11th May 1876, the date he passed the L S, examination, vice Wallace.

Capt S J Dunlop, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, to temporary Ex Engr, 3rd grade, from 28th March 1876, to fill an additional vacancy caused by Mr Hooper's departure.

Mr W J B Thomson, Asst Engr, 1st grade, to temporary Ex Engr 4th grade, from 28th March 1876, vice Dunlop.

Lt C P Call, RE, temporary Ex Engr, 4th grade, to temporary Ex Engr, 3rd grade, vice Wallace, absent on furlough.

The following perma ent promotions are sanctioned by the Chief Comr in the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the P W Dept, Central Provinces :—

Mark Anthony, temporary Overseer, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade from 7th April 1876, vice Sreeramoolo, who has applied for pension.

Mr A Scott, Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, absent on furlough, to be Sub-Engr, 1st grade, from 7th April 1876, to fill an additional vacancy in the Upper Subordinate Establishment.

M F Venning, C S, Asst Comr, is appointed to be Secy to the Wardha Dist Fund Committee.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, July 1.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Mr W R Tucker, Extra Asst Comr, Jalaun, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st of Aug 1876.

Mr W Kaye, Offg Asst Collr, Agra, privilege leave for two months and twenty-three days, with effect from the 1st Aug 1876.

Mr J Quinn, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, Bareilly, privilege leave for fifteen days, in continuation of that given in Notification No 884A, dated 31st May 1876.

The services of the Hon'ble A O Pearson, Garrison Chaplain, Allahabad, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The untaken portion of the furlough granted by G O No 135A, dated 3rd March 1875, to Mr C C Hunt, Dist Supt of Police, is hereby cancelled.

Mr P R Reed, Asst Dist Supt of Police, officiating as Dist Supt of Police, Bijnor, from the 25th March to the 9th May 1876, both days inclu ive.

Mr J Ogilvie, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, from Bareilly to Allahabad, with effect from the 29th of April 1876.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The untaken portion (thirteen days) of the one month's privilege leave granted to Mr W B Joyce, Depy Collr, Saharanpur, in the No tification from that Dept, No 882 A, dated the 21st of April last, is hereby cancelled.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H H the Lt-Gov r is pleased to direct the following transfers :—

Mr R A Lloyd, Inspector, Dept Pub ic Instruction, N-W Provinces, from the 2nd to the 3rd circle.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Murphy, Overseer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Jalaun to the Lalitpur Sub-division, of the Jhansi Provincial Division, which he joined on the 3 th ultimo.

Mr A C Gumpleon, 1st Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the Mutra, Hathras Light Railway to the Archæological Division.

It is hereby notified that the engineering maintenance of the Mutra and Hathras Light Provincial Railway will in future be in charge of the Dist Engr, Mutra, Mr Hind, Dist Engr, Mutra, entered upon these duties on the 1st ultimo.

With reference to Notification No 116 E-C, dated 19th June, 1876, Lt R H Buford, Dist Engr, Moradabad, Rohilkhand Provincial Division, availed him elf of the leave therein grant d on the 25th May, 1876, and rejoined duty on the 16th June, 1876.

The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr J F Robinson temporary Supervisor, 1st grade, in Notification No 394 E, dated 13th March, 1876, is hereby cancelled.

FOREST BRANCH.

With references to Notification No 198F-C and 88F, dated respectively the 9th Oct 1874, and 23rd March 1875, Mr W Brereton officiated as Depy Conscr, 3rd grade, up to 6th April, 1875, from which date that of J E Campbell will co ntinue to officiate as Asst Conscr, 1st grade, during Mr Brereton's absence on leave, or until further order.

With reference to Notification No 295 F, dated 28th ultimo, the following officer is hereby directed to his substantive appointment on the 5th idem, the date on which Mr R P Colvin, Depy Conscr, 1st grade, returned from leave :—

Mr J E O Callaghan to be Depy Conscr, 2nd grade.

With reference to Notification No 128F, dated 22nd April 1876, Mr A Pengelly and Capt J E Campbell, Offg Asst Conscrs, 1st grade, respectively made over and received charge of the Ranikhet Sub-Division on the afternoon of the 17th instant.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Mr M Butler, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, is transferred temporarily to the Buildings and Roads Branch.

Mr J R Green, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Etawah Division, Ganges Canal, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 1st July 1876.

Mr H W Hawkins, Asst Engr, Aligarh Division, Gang s Canal, returned on the 9th inst from the privilege leave granted him in Notification No 982 E, dated 18th May 1876.

Conductor G Meachin, Sub-Engr, is transferred from Aligarh which he left on the 12th, to the Northern Division, Ganges Canal, which he joined on the 14th instant.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, June 20.)

Mr G H Hickie, Depy Collr, is appointed to officiate as Collr of Customs, Punjab Minor Ports, during the absence of Dr H Warth on the leave granted to him in "Punjab Govt Gazette" Notification No 991, dated 5th May 1876.

Mr F Hickie, Collr of Customs, has obtained six months' leave under the terms of Sec 15, Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd May 1876.

Mr W Ives, Pat ol, is appointed to officiate as Collr of Customs, Hissar, during the absence of Mr Hickie.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Surgn G McB Davis, 4th Sikh Inf y, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Dera Ghazi Khan, with effect from the afternoon of the 8th June 1876, during the absence of Surgn A Macgregor on privilege leave.

Surgn H M Jowey, in medical charge of the 4th Punjab Infy, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Kohat, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary arrangement, during the illness of Surgn-Maj G Farrell, 2nd Punjab Cavy, or until further orders.

Mr J W Macnabb, Comr and Supt, Hissar Division, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th June 1876.

Lt Col C A McMahon, Depy Comr, Simla, is pointed to officiate as Comr and Supt, Hissar Divisio , during the absence of Mr J W Macnabb.

Col C H Hall, Depy Comr, from the Amritsar to the Simla Dist in the same capacity, during the absence of Lt Col C A. McMahon.

Mr C R Hawkins, Offg Judicial Asst, Sialkot, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr, Amritsar, vice Col C H Hall, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th June 1876.

With reference to "Punjab Govt Gazette" Notification No 1699, dated 4th May 1876, Mr M L Dames, Asst Comr, will continue to hold charge of the Rajaupur Sub-Division of the Dera Ghazi Khan Dist until further orders.

Mr R P Henderson, Asst Comr, Dera Ismail Khan, is appointed to the charge of the Bhakkar sub-Division of the Dera Ismail Khan Dist, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th May 1876, in succession to Abdulla Khan, Extra Asst Comr.

Mr C H M Wood, Asst Comr, Jullundur, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Asst, Jullundur, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th May 1876, and is invested with the powers of a Depy Comr under S 3 of Act XIV of 1873.

Capt C H F Marshall, Judicial Asst, Gurdaspur, is placed on special duty and attached to the Punjab Govt Secretariat as a temporary assistant.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G S B Brown, Asst Dist Supt of Police, was employed on special duty at Delhi on the occasion of the Camp of Exercise and the visit of H R H the Prince of from the 14th Nov to the 16th Jan last.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following order is confirmed :—

Kohat G O No 88 : Order, dated 7th June 1876, appointing Surgeon J. McCards, in medical charge of the 3rd Sikh Infantry, to the medical charge of the Hazara Mountain battery and Kohat Garrison Battery, in addition to his own duties.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following transfers of officers and subordinates were effected on the dates specified :—

Maj F Lambert, R E, Ex Engr, left the office of the Supdg Exer 3-4 circle, on the afternoon of the 6th April 1876, to join the office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railways, Lahore.

Mr E B Chapman, Supervisor, from the Gurdaspur Division, which he left on the forenoon of 31st March 1876, to the Kangra Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 6th April 1876.

Lt R De Vitland, R E, Asst Engr, left the Kohat Division on the forenoon of 9th Jan 1876, and joined the Derajat Division on the afternoon of 11th Jan 1876; re-transferred from the Derajat Division, which he left on the forenoon of 19th Feb 1876, to Kohat Division, which he joined on the forenoon of 22nd March 1876.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1876.

THE other day, in publishing the telegraphic information that the Servian Army on the borders had been joined by Prince Milan, and that the Servian Bishops had also started to bless the troops, we expressed the opinion that this was a practical declaration of war. The telegram which we publish this morning not only proves that we were right, but also shows Servia's hand in a manner which is unmistakable. Servia is one of the most vigorous of the Danubian Principalities, and it has of late been gradually rising from one success to another. In 1856 it was placed under the protection of the Great European Powers by the Treaty of Paris, the twenty-eighth section of which placed it in a very favourable position towards the Porte, whose suzerainty it had to acknowledge. It was permited to preserve its "independent and "national administration, as well as full liberty "of worship, of legislation, of commerce, and of "navigation." The election of its rulers was left to the nation, the only stipulation with Turkey being that the Sultan should accord a nominal sanction to its choice in this respect. Servia is an old enemy of Turkey. The war of insurrection which lasted from 1815 to 1829 compelled the Turkish Government practically to grant the Servians their independence, and the present ruler of the Servians, Milan Obrenovic IV., who succeeded to the throne after the assassination of his uncle in 1868, is the fourth of the Obrenovic dynasty, which was founded by Milos Todorovitsch Obrenovic, who was the leader of that war of independence to which Servia owed so much. Whether or not instigated by Russia, many of whose officers are leaders in the Servian army, Servia has always had a very friendly feeling towards the insurgents against Turkey in the adjoining provinces. Her ruler is a young man, who is probably ambitious of winning a name

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE AKOOND OF SWAT AND THE WAHABEES.

LAHORE, 3RD JULY.

The Akoond of Swat lately summoned the leading Wahabees of Black Mountain, and reminded them of the constant raids upon caravans which are being committed by their followers. He threatened them with punishment on their recurrence.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FORMAL DECLARATION OF WAR BY SERVIA.

BELGRADE, 2ND JULY.

Prince Milan has issued a War Manifesto in which he says that further moderation on the part of Servia would be nothing less than cowardice. He justifies entering with his army into Bosnia in order to pacify the insurgents in that province. His ultimatum demanded the incorporation of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Servia under the sezerainty of the Porte.

DECLARATION OF WAR BY MONTENEGRO.

LONDON, 2ND JULY.

Telegrams from the Continent state that Montenegro has declared war against Turkey, alleging hostile intentions of the Porte to blockade the frontier and to the infeasibility of the proposed reforms. The Prince of Montenegro proceeded to Herzegovina yesterday.

LONDON, 1ST JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed in favour of buyers.

Fair Dhollera	4⅛d.
Exchange on India	1s. 7d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78½
4½ per cent do.	79
5 per cent do.	80
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£82,500,000
Total Notes in Circulation	£97,250,000
3 per cent. Consols for account	93⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	104½
Bar Silver	50

The sum of £101,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

WEATHER REPORTS.—3RD JULY.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W., thermometer 81, barometer 29·70. Fall of rain 13 cents.

CALICUT, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. 5, thermometer 85, barometer 29·89. Fall of rain 52 cents.

MANGALORE, 8·35 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W., S. W., thermometer max. 80, min. 77. Fall of rain 74 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind W. strong, thermometer 92, barometer 29.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. light, thermometer 87. Fall of rain 39 cents.

THE *Behar Herald* mentions that Mr. Wren, a sub-engineer in the Public Works Department, has committed suicide at Bettia.

IT is reported that Government has sanctioned the construction of a branch line of the Eastern Bengal Railway from Dumdum to Jessor, through Barasat.

THE thirteenth annual report of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles for the season 1875-76 shows that the total effective strength of the regiment was [illegible], as the highest number of any previous year since its formation in 1862.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of May 1876, amounted to 2,29,619 bales, weighing 2,99,23,456 lbs. or 1,14,787-4/7 candies of the value of Rs. 2,12,02,845.

THE Calcutta papers have given an appointment in the Puttiala Regency to a Bengali Baboo, the head of the Foreign Office Toshkahana and have nominated his successor. We cannot, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, at Simla hear anything about this gentleman's appointment. We should think it was as probable as his election as President of the United States.

THE London *Times* has discontinued its weekly letter from its Calcutta correspondent, and now obtains from that gentleman every Sunday a telegraphic summary of Indian news, varying from a half to a whole column in length. Mr. Hutton, former editor of the *Hurkaru*, and more recently of the *Englishman* has, we see it stated, just returned to Calcutta, in the capacity of correspondent to the *Pall Mall Gazette* and London *Standard*.

IT seems, remarks the *Indian Mirror*, that Christian missionaries in India are sometimes obliged to use the schoolmaster's rod to promote piety and check misbehaviour among their "flock." The well-known missionary among the Santhals, Mr. Skrefsrud, writes to a contemporary to say :—" I found a Christian half drunk, and I gave him a most merciless thrashing there and then before all the heathen, and it has done him a world of good."

A CALCUTTA contemporary mentions that Mr. Alexander Allardyce, late editor of the *Ceylon Times*, is busy on an exhaustive paper on Ceylon for the *Quarterly Review*. Mr. Allardyce, who has already published several charming Indian stories in *Blackwood's Magazine*, has a novel in the press, and lately he has been contributing largely to the home magazines. He has left journalism, and taken to the less laborious if less profitable field of magazine literature.

A MR. GALLAGHER, of Hazareebagh, publishes the following antidote for scorpion bite :—" Take a tamarind seed, and rub the flat side on a stone quick, until you see it becomes white or shiny bright; then put it on the wounded spot. Press it slightly on with the thumb for one or two minutes, after which it will of itself adhere to the wound, until it draws all the poison out of it. When the poison is extracted, it will drop off by itself, and the patient is all right again. Should this prove efficacious, I will give recipes to cure many other cases."

THE new Lucknow paper, the *Indian Standard*, of the 1st instant, which has already advanced so rapidly that its size has been increased and its appearance thereby materially improved, states that in Lucknow they have had no rain for many a long day, nor is there the slightest indication of any, and the heat is simply terrific. Hot winds have been blowing for the last few days, and there have been many cases of death from sun-stroke amongst the natives. The river is so low that it is fordable in many places. If there is no change in the weather, it is feared there will be a dreadful amount of sickness in the place.

THE cause of the difficulty about dragging a Juggannath car at Mahesh this year seems to have originated with the car-owner, who refused to comply with the notice issued by the magistrate that suitable precautions should be taken to secure absolute immunity from loss of life, and that provided those were complied with no difficulty would be raised about the conducting of the car dragging. Finding that the car-owner would not agree to this very needful arrangement, the magistrate stopped the car-dragging altogether. Eventually suitable precautions were taken, the magistrate gave his permission, and the car was dragged with accustomed solemnity.

A FEW days ago the colonel of a certain regiment met in his own lines a private soldier, as he imagined, of another corps who did not salute him. He called after him and inquiring what his name might be—the reply was "Thomas K——" "Well Thomas K——," said the colonel, "I shall report you to the commanding officer." Thomas K— —still walked on unmindful of the threat. Next morning a letter was received complaining of the offending man's conduct with a request from the offended that the case should be investigated. He was surprised to receive a communication in reply stating that there was no Private Thomas K——in the regiment, but Surgeon Thomas K——

COMPARING the results of the districts for which complete returns have been received, the total deaths registered in the Punjab in the week ending 3rd June were 5,813 against 5,589 in the previous week. The death-rate continues moderate in all the districts of the Province. Seven deaths were registered under the head of cholera; 5 of the number being single occurred in the districts of Gurgaon, Loodhiana, Kangra, Goojranwalla, and Dhera Ghazee Khan. In the Rohtak district 2 cholera deaths were registered, at the village of Lohari in Jhajjar tahsil. Though a few well-authenticated cases of cholera have occurred, the disease has nowhere as yet assumed a spreading character in this province. Three hundred and fifty-eight deaths were registered under the head of small-pox, against 470 in the previous week. This disease still prevails epidemically in the cities of Umritsar and Lahore. The death-rates of the large municipal towns continue, with a few exceptions, below the average. In the 47 large municipal towns 717 deaths were registered, giving a death-rate of 30 per mille of population,—378 male and 339 female deaths were registered; 653 births, giving a birth-rate of 27 per mille, were registered; there were 320 male and 333 female births.

WE quote the following remarks from the *Civil and Military Gazette*. Our contemporary is surprised, as every one is by this time, that no one at home seems to care about being Bishop of Calcutta; but there is at Calcutta one who would fulfill the duties to the benefit of Church and people alike, but why he has not been appointed is as inexplicable as that the Archdeacon of Bombay was not made Bishop here. The Simla paper says: "The difficulty of finding a successor to the late Bishop of Calcutta seems becoming a scandal. The climate of India seems to terrify the English successors of the Saints and Fathers very much, and one by one they whisper *noli episcopari*, preferring their pleasant English rectories to the supposed crown of martyrdom which awaits them in the East. The climate is not after all so deadly nor the work so overwhelming although it necessitates a large amount of travelling, and had Dr. Milman only observed common rules of prudence he would be alive at this moment. We can scarcely name a Bishop of Calcutta who can be truthfully said to have died from the effect of the Indian climate. Surely there is no need to search England for second rate men with so little of the spirit of the first Apostles, while there is ready at hand in the Archdeacon of Calcutta the most appropriate successor to the late Bishop and one in every way worthy to fill his place. Two months ago in these columns we expressed a hope that the vacant office would be offered to Archdeacon Baly as a man 'well acquainted with the wants of India regarding religious and educational requirements—no bigot—and personally popular,' and our remarks were copied and endorsed by many of our contemporaries. We have not read of a single objection being made to an appointment which we believe would be received with the greatest satisfaction by all classes in India. We certainly *heard* one reason urged against the Archdeacon's elevation to the episcopal bench, viz., that '*he is too liberal-minded*.' But it was a woman that said this."

THE *Madras Mail* tells us that the Administration Report of the Madras Municipality for the official year 1874-75 is by no means a lively record, and adds that "in this respect it offers a marked contrast to the Reports that Mr. A. T. Crawford, B. C. S., had the merit of producing when he held the appointment of Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. Though published on Friday last, it relates to an official year which terminated fifteen months ago; and, as it consists of no more than sixty pages of foolscape, diversified by numerous tables, the cause for the long delay in its appearance is not obvious." The *Mail* says that the financial position of the Municipality is a cause for anxiety, or even alarm. The income for the year was Rs. 5,40,185: the expenditure was Rs. 6,50,993; and the cash balance at the end of the year was Rs. 81. This seems to us to show a deficit on the working of the year of Rs. 1,10,727, but according to the report the result is a debt of Rs. 1,10,892. Assuming the latter calculation to be correct, it seems to mean that the Municipality spends or is liable for Rs. 6 for every Rs. 5 of income. We are told that the receipts fell short of the estimates by Rs. 72,800 and the liabilities were increased in excess of budget grants to the extent of Rs. 59,429; in other words, that the budget estimates were falsified on the wrong side of the account to the extent of Rs. 1,32,229. Turning to the heads of expenditure, in order to ascertain the causes of the extraordinary discrepancy between estimates and actuals, we find that house and land rate disappointed expectations, to the extent of Rs. 24,482; the tax on arts &c., Rs. 31,450; the tax on carriages, &c., Rs. 9,319; and miscellaneous about Rs. 8,000. There were 31,236 rateable houses, buildings and lands, in the town, the aggregate annual rental of which, originally estimated at 34½ lakhs of rupees, was reduced on appeal to 33 4/5 lakhs. The tax on carriages and animals realised Rs. 36,681, whereas in 1872-74 it produced Rs. 43,384, the budget estimate in each year being Rs. 46,000. The average half-yearly collection from October 1871 to April 1874 was Rs. 20,000, and the President believes that Rs. 40,000 may be taken as the amount obtainable in a year under ordinary circumstances. The conclusion the *Mail* comes to is that the impecunious position of the Municipality is largely due to preventable causes, so legislation should take the direction not—as is contemplated in the Bill now before Government—of an increase to, but in that of a diminution of the opportunities afforded the Municipal Executive to disappoint the expectations of the public. It cannot be too strongly insisted upon, that before authorising increased taxation, the Government are bound to ascertain the causes of the suspicious unproductiveness of existing imposts.

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BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were in all twenty-three European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The annual general meeting of the members of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute for the year 1875-76 will be held at the rooms of the institute this evening at 5 o'clock. The members are requested to attend.

H. M.'s HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 255 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 47 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 177 by the Magistrates of Police, 1 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 27 by Military Courts Martial and 3 by Naval Courts-Martial. Of the prisoners, 203 were natives and the remaining 52 Europeans.

H. M.'s COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 367 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 317 prisoners including 14 women, 5 of whom 51 were non-labour prisoners and 266 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 50 prisoners including 3 women. Of these latter 26 prisoners were under warrants from the High Court, and 30 from the Small Causes Court.

CLIPPING THE RUPEE.—Gentlemen interested in the currency question might have witnessed a clipping of the rupee just after the Concert at the Town Hall the other day. The elegant style in which the thing was done, when the ladies swept the Town Hall steps with their splendid dresses, during the heavy rain that was then falling, showed how admirably the fashions of the day assisted the operation.

CHEATING.—A Hindoo, named Koostna Tookaram, was yesterday convicted and sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for obtaining by false pretences Rs. 10 from Succaram Chintamon by disposing of a neck ornament as a genuine gold article, whereas the prisoner was fully aware that the ornament was made of brass.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at 2nd Don Tar Street on view of the body of Abdool Suttar Ahmed. Deceased was a child about three years old, who had accidentally fallen out of a window on the fifth storey of a house situated in that locality, on to a stone pavement in the court-yard adjoining the house, a height of about 41 feet; fracturing the skull and causing almost an instantaneous death. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury :—" That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his having accidentally fallen out of a window on the fifth storey of a house."

SUDDEN DEATH.—We have to announce the sudden death yesterday, of Mr. Pallonjee Dorabjee Lalcaca, at the advanced age of eighty-six, under the following peculiar circumstances. The old gentleman was up to yesterday morning in his usual good health, and attended the funeral of a Parsee friend. After breakfast, he went to his office at half-past ten o'clock, and within twenty minutes expired in his chair. He was immediately removed in a palanquin to his residence in Moody Street, Fort, and after the usual religious ceremonies, his remains were carried to the Towers of Silence at five o'clock. It appears from the testimony of his medical attendant that he was suffering from a weakness of the heart. Mr. Lalcaca belonged to an old, respectable and numerous family, and one of his sons, Khan Saheb Cursetjee Pallonjee, is an Inspecting Post Master in Gujerat. The deceased had travelled to China and Bengal on commercial pursuits, and latterly was employed as a clerk in the firm of Messrs. Muncherjee Framjee Cama and Co. Though of such advanced age, he was in the full possession of his faculties, and was as steady at his desk as a hale young man.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Sergeant Ready, who was committed to the Criminal Sessions at Poona by Colonel G. C. Evezard, Cantonment Magistrate, has been ordered by the Sessions Judge, Mr. Newnham, to take his trial at the Sessions of the High Court, Bombay.—*Deccan Herald.*

NEW JHANSI.—The Major General wishes that portion of the Kirkee Cantonment occupied by the new lines of the Sappers and Miners [illegible] by the name of "New Jhansi" in commemoration of the gallant conduct of that corps at the assault of Jhansi in 1858.—*Id.*

POONA RACES.—The Gymkhana sports and races did not come off on Saturday owing to the inclemency of the weather. The races are postponed until Thursday next. It was a great disappointment to have the first day of the sports a rainy one, but it is hoped that Thursday will be a good day and that a beginning will be then made at the Gymkhana.—*Id.*

LYNCH LAW.—In the village of Chandia, in the talooka of Larkhana, the wife of a man named Bhilawal carried on an intrigue with the son of a Banian sowcar reputed to be wealthy. The husband was informed of the *liason*, and kept watch on the movements of his *cara sposa*. One day he pretended he was proceeding to some village on business, and accordingly left his house; the lover of his wife having been told of the man's departure repaired to her; while the two were holding sweet converse, the injured husband appeared on the scene with a mattock, with which he despatched the guilty pair. He then, carrying the mattock, went straight to the Thanadar at Larkhana to whom he reported the tragedy and gave himself up.—*Sindian.*

AN ASSAULT CASE.—We regret exceedingly to learn that an official holding a responsible position in the Government Telegraph Department in Sind has involved himself in trouble. It is alleged that he assaulted about the early part of this month, a native named Ibrahim in the Thur and Parkur District, and that from the injuries received by him the man died while on his way to the Tanda Alayer. Of course, as usual in such cases, all sorts of wild rumours are afloat. The facts, however, are simply these. The man had been suffering for a long time from a complication of diseases; he offered provocation to the accused gentleman who has been for some months himself ailing and who was in a weak state of health. The provocation was resented by a slight chastisement in the shape of a castigation with a cane on the posterior; the man thereupon left and proceeded towards Alyar ka Tanda. On the journey he fell ill and died from the effects, it is believed, of the excessive heat which operated most prejudicially on a person of his impaired constitution Many cases of a similar nature have occurred in which Europeans have been falsely charged with the death of natives, who on investigation were proved to have been suffering from diseased spleens and who succumbed to the slightest assault; and we have no doubt that the enquiry into the present case will reveal some such similar fact. We understand that Mr. Edwards has been engaged for the defence.—*Sind News.*

KURRACHEE ILLUSORY.—We reported lately the appearance of a faquir in Kurrachee who was credited with the power of working miracles through the aid of a hollow bamboo, from which he extracted sweets and flowers. The belief that he had spelled a man who took very ill after witnessing some of the faquir's "illum" operations, was widely spread, the sick man himself labouring under the delusion which had taken such fast hold of the native public mind in the town of Kurrachee. The illness of the man, however, has been satisfactorily proved to have been due to purely natural causes, and faith in the miracle working powers of the faquir has almost died away. It is now a well ascertained fact that the faquir was tried to be made the tool of an influential native broker here, who in order to involve some of his relatives, against whom he has a bitter *animus*, in trouble, endeavoured to induce the faquir to declare that they had hired him to spell the said broker and his employer, and to practice his art so as to get them removed from their present positions. Circumstances have transpired which show clearly the machinations of the broker, and the ingenious way in which he went to work to throw dust into the eyes of his employer and to make the latter believe in a parcel of nonsense which any man with the least pretensions to the commonest intelligence would have scouted with disdain. The faquir, we may mention, stoutly denies ever having practised "*jad o*" on any mortal creature, and disavows entertaining the pretensions ascribed to him by the wonder-loving and superstitious masses in the native town.—*Id.*

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort.	Byculla.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Saturday, July 1	0 94	1 93	1 93
Sunday, " 2	2 00	0 88	0 88
Previously registered	11 67	13 83	12 93
Total up to date	14 94	17 83	15 00

THE NEW BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

AMONGST the passengers by the Overland Mail steamer which may be expected to arrive as early as noon to-day is Dr. Myine, the new Bishop of Bombay, with his Chaplain. The installation of the Bishop is fixed to take place on Thursday morning next at the Cathedral at 7-30, during the morning prayer. The ceremony of installation will be performd by the Archdeacon and Commissary, the Venerable C. H. Leigh-Lye, who after the reading of the second lesson will conduct the Bishop to his throne, and will then hand him the keys of the Cathedral using a certain form of words. The rest of the service will then be read and at its conclusion the Holy Communion will be administered. The full choir will be in attendance and both the services will be conducted in a manner suitable to the occasion.

The first Bishop of Bombay was Dr. Carr who was installed in 1838. He was first of all Senior Chaplain, then Archdeacon and eventually Bishop. This arrangement has not been followed on the present occasion, but no satisfactory reason can be given why regulations that are adhered to so properly and strictly in the services in India should be so completely ignored in the Established Church. The present Archdeacon, for instance, has held his office for ten years and on three occasions has acted as Commissary in the absence of the Bishop. If lengthened experience and knowledge of the Diocese be required of a Bishop Archdeacon Leigh-Lye possesses both qualifications in a degree that the new Bishop will take as long to acquire. Neither mature age nor experience will be found in Dr. Myine, but in their place we are left to anticipate novelties and innovations, and apparently an assumption as well, that are not likely to produce very edifying results. In these days, however, we have "here in India" become accustomed to hope for the best, which, nevertheless, in some of our worldly affairs is somewhat disappointing. We may, however, without fear of censure, affirm that, even if our new Bishop be all that the most sincere Churchmen could desire, the interests of the clergy who have been amongst us so long should not have been treated with such thorough indifference as to ignore altogether their claims to promotion after having borne the burden and heat of the day. We may hope for their sake that in future the Church in India will supply its own Bishops from its own pastors, instead of seeking involuntary occupants of the office from young, and inexperienced men at home, who are perhaps merely enthusiasts.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.

THE Court of Petty Sessions reassembled yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, composed of Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate of Police, as Chairman; Mr. Charles Lovett Yeats and Mr. Narayen Pandoorung as members of the Court.

The opium case was first proceeded with, which was adjourned at the last sitting of the Court, in which a Mahomedan, named Hussain Sydoo Meah, stood charged with selling opium without a license from the Commissioner of Customs. Upon the evidence adduced the prisoner was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 50, or in default of payment to one month's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. R. V. Hearn, the Public Prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended.

The Court then proceeded to the further hearing of the appeal of Kursondaes Davidass and Dhurmadass Davidass, two brothers, in respect to the rate of assessment of their joint property, a dharumsalla at Mahaluxmee, by the Municipal Commissioner, which the appellants consider should be exempt from assessment.

Mr. Balorishna Wasoodew Kirtakur appeared for the appellants, and Mr. Crawford (of Messrs. Crawford and Bowey), instructed by Mr. Hutchinson, the Municipal Assessor and Assistant Municipal Commissioner, appeared on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner.

The evidence of other witnesses for the appellant was taken and the case for the appellant was closed.

Mr. Crawford in addressing the Court said that the case for the appellant, from the evidence adduced, appeared in a different light to that of the last appeal which the Court dismissed; but, however, he (Mr. Crawford) is instructed to say that for the last two years or more the appellants and their family had made use of the dharumsalla regularly upon certain yearly fairs and festivals, and consequently the appellants have made themselves liable under the provisions of the Act to an assessment, which he is prepared to prove, and urged that the Court will consider the matter whether or not this property is exclusively devoted to religious purposes as the wording of the Act requires, and he (Mr. Crawford) might add that this property has not undergone any form of ceremony of dedication for charitable purposes, or any trustees or trust deeds were made to exclude this property from any other use but for charitable purposes, and proceeded to call evidence in support of it. Three witnesses were examined and cross-examined by the respective counsel. Their evidences went to show that the appellants and their family have occasionally occupied the dharumsalla for days together, but the evidence was somewhat of a conflicting nature.

Mr. Balorishna then addressed the Court, commenting upon the conflicting nature of the evidence adduced by the witnesses for the Municipality, and further insisted on the fact of the dharumsalla being used as long and key. He hoped they would then be cleared up to the satisfaction of the Court as any one might have possession of it by applying to the proper person, as it is always granted without any distinction to colour, creed or caste within the Hindoo community. As to the matter of dedication ceremony or charitable trusts, Mr. Balkrishna said it is not known to Hindoo Shasters, and it is therefore never enforced. He hoped the Court will consider what weight could be put upon the evidence of Narain Witto and his colleagues. Narain Witto, he might say, is an arch-enemy of his clients and has been trying all he could to have the property assessed.

The Court then adjourned to the 6th instant to consider their decision. The remaining Municipal cases were also postponed to that date.

THE COLD-BLOODED DOUBLE MURDER AT DHOBIE TALAO.

THE adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the Coroner's bungalow, Byculla, into the circumstances connected with the death of Rummee and Savitree, women.

The evidence of Mr. Constable Greunan was taken which went to show that on receiving the information of the murder he repaired to the scene at once, where he found the two women lying face downwards in a pool of blood, but Savitree was not quite dead. He at once removed her in a charpoy to the hospital but she died on the way, consequently he brought her back and left her in the position he found the body at Dhobie Talao. He also identified the broken portion of the blade of a knife that was imbedded in the back of the deceased Savitree, which was removed from the body in the presence of the jury by order of the Coroner.

The evidence of Mr. William Price, the Acting Superintendent of Police in charge of C. Division, was next taken. He said on receiving information on Friday last at 9.25 p.m. he went to Dhobie Tank 2nd Lane. He there saw the bodies of Rummee and Savitree lying dead. Whilst making enquiries about the cause of death, he was informed that a man, named Luxia, with a harelip, and a shoemaker by trade, was the man who killed the two women. About 10-15 p.m. Mr. Superintendent Smith, of the A Division, and havildar 796 A, arrived at the west end of Dhobie Tank, 2nd Lane, in a shigram. Mr. Smith said to him has a murderer, producing the man Luxia, whom he had with him in the shigram, the man now present. He (Mr. Price) then took him in charge and conveyed him to the Dhobie Talao police chowkey, where he searched his person and found nothing but the clothing which he wore. He then removed from Luxia's person one *bhundee* or jacket, one *dhotar* and one handkerchief which he produced. The *bhundee* and *dhotar* he found to be stained with blood. Luxia said to him voluntarily speaking in English, "that's the blood of my wife and my wife's mother." Luxia also said to him. "I'll show you where I have thrown the knife." He then took Luxia in company with other police officer to Dhobie Tank 2nd Lane, a few yards higher up the lane where the bodies of Rummee and Savitree were lying to where Luxia had told him he had thrown the knife. On a search being made there the knife was found—a knife with the blade broken about two inches from the handle, covered with fresh blood. When he took Luxia in charge the fingers and palm of his right hand were covered with blood; he was sober. Luxia accused his wife of infidelity. When he took Luxia to the place where the bodies were lying he drew his attention to a hole in the bamboo wall of his room about half a yard square, and said the man who lived in the next room to me made that hole to enable him to enter my room. Luxia made most of his statement in English, but a little of it in Hindoostanee. The broken piece of knife that was imbedded in Savitree's back, being placed edge to edge with the knife that was found corresponded exactly.

The evidence of Syed Yacoob Cassim Moideen, the police havildar 796A, was next taken. He corroborated the statement made by Mr. Price in material points.

The evidence of Dr. Sidney Smith, the Coroner's Surgeon, followed. He said he viewed the body of Savitree with the jury. He found three wounds on the back; one on the left side of the spine, one in the centre middle of the back and another a little below it in which was impacted part of the blade of a knife. There was another wound just under the margin of the lower ribs on the right side of the abdomen. The Surgeon further went on to describe the wounds as he found them after he had made the *post mortem* examination of the body. He said he had also viewed the body of Rummee, woman, with the jury. She was lying on her face in a pool of blood, and found a wound under the left shoulder blade. After making the *post mortem* examination of the body he found that the wounds was 1½ inch in length and about 5 inches deep injuring the left lung. He was of opinion that the wounds on both the women could have been inflicted by the knife (produced) and that the cause of death of both the deceased women was hemorrhage, the result of the wounds as described upon each of the deceased women.

The jury upon the evidence adduced returned the following verdicts:—

That the cause of the death of Savitree was by hemorrhage, the result of a wound of the abdomen with a knife inflicted on her by Laximon Rama. Under the circumstances that the act of Laximon Rama was culpable homicide amounting to murder. And that the cause of the death of Rummee, woman, was by hemorrhage, the result of a wound of the lung with a knife, inflicted on her by Laximon Rama. Under such circumstances that the act of Laximon Rama was culpable homicide amounting to murder.

HIGH COURT.—3RD JULY.

(Before the HON. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

VITHULDAS SUNKERDAS *vs.* VULLUBHOY *alias* SHIVDAS LULLOODAS.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. M. Munshi, for the plaintiff, applied for a rule *nisi* and an interim injunction in terms of the prayer of the plaint in the case. His Lordship would remember that a plaint was presented that morning in Chambers. In 1844, the plaintiff bought a house in Moombadevi, and at that time the defendant's house was a low one and did not interfere with plaintiff's lights; and the plaintiff enjoyed them for a period sufficiently long to make them ancient lights. Defendant then pulled down his house and commenced to rebuild it; and it was expected that the plaintiff's ancient lights, which he had enjoyed for about twenty-eight years, would be shut out. The building had now got sufficiently high to show what the defendant intended to do. Four windows and some air holes of the plaintiff's house would be thus shut out. To the plaint was annexed a report by Mr. Gostling and a plan showing the particulars.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* calling upon defendant to show cause why he should not be restrained from proceeding with his building, and for an interim injunction.

SATHAE WIDOW *vs.* FAZULBHOY CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Mayhew appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Purcell for one defendant.

Mr. Mayhew said this morning his Lordship had granted an order to attach Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy's property; and a deed was also executed this morning, in consequence of which the parties consented that a rule granted in the case be discharged.

By consent, the Court discharged the rule of the 27th April 1876, the defendant having satisfied the plaintiff's claim by the conveyance of one-third of the family dwelling-house to secure the monthly annuity of Rs. 50 to the plaintiff, also her funeral expenses when she died, and her costs.

Mr. Mayhew said this was practically a settlement of the suit before the Court.

LUKHMIDAS KHEMJEE *vs.* NAVIDASE AND KHUTAO LUDHA.

The Advocate General, by consent, moved that the rule *nisi* for an injunction of the 6th June 1876 be continued till the hearing of the suit without prejudice to the rights of the parties.

Mr. Jardine (for Mr. Lang) consented for defendant Khutao Ludha.

Costs to be costs in the cause.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SIXTH DAY, MONDAY, 3rd JULY.

(BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SENTENCES.

FORGERY AND CHEATING.

Thomas Henry Downing charged on his own confession with forgery and cheating.

His Lordship in passing sentence said—Prisoner at the bar, you have shown some sense of the offence for which you have been committed. You are liable to a long term of imprisonment and possibly to transportation. The sentence of the Court is that you be rigorously imprisoned for two years.

THEFT.

Bhowdeen Shaik Hoosein charged with theft in a building used as a human dwelling and dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing the same to be stolen property.

His Lordship in passing sentence said—Prisoner at the bar, you seem to have been convicted 12 times for stealing, 3 times for suspicion of theft, and twice for minor offences. The sentence of the Court is that you be transported for 7 years.

HOUSE-BREAKING.

Heeroo Ramjee convicted of house breaking by night in order to the committing of theft.

His Lordship in passing sentence said—You have pleaded guilty to lurking house-breaking by night in order to commit theft. That is an offence punishable with 14 years' imprisonment or transportation. You have only been at liberty 9 days, and the sentence of the Court is that you be transported for 10 years.

THEFT.

Dewjee Bassappa convicted of theft in a building used as a human dwelling and dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing the same to be stolen.

His Lordship sentenced him to be transported for 7 years.

THEFT.

Sonoo Kanoo convicted of theft in a building used as a human dwelling and dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing the same to be stolen.

His Lordship in passing sentence said—Prisoner at the bar, you seem to have been only out of prison 6 days, and you have committed theft in a dwelling house on two occasions, and there are three former convictions against you. For the first offence His Lordship sentenced him to 7 years' transportation and for the second 3 years, to commence on the expiration of the first sentence.

THEFT.

Hoossein Ali convicted of theft in a building used as a human dwelling, and dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing the same to be stolen.

His Lordship in passing sentence said the prisoner had been convicted of stealing on fifteen different occasions and five times for other offences, and sentenced him to 7 years' transportation.

THEFT.

Doen Mahomed, convicted of theft, was sentenced by the Court to be rigorously imprisoned for 5 years.

SMUGGLING OPIUM.

Sumsoodeen Goolam Hoosein was charged with smuggling opium.

Mr. Fox appeared for the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended.

Mr. Fox, on opening the case, said that the prisoner at the bar, a native of Ahmedabad, had on two occasions sent down certain bags, purporting to contain cloth, instead of which opium was discovered in them, which is the cause of the present prosecution. He appears to have accompanied the bags himself to Bombay, but always to have kept in the background, as he seems to have employed two or three agents in Ahmedabad to dispatch these bags, and one or two agents in Bombay to receive them, always taking care to be in the background himself, showing a guilty conscience on his part. He seems to have reversed the old adage and followed this one in the matter of the opium —"Never do for yourself what you can get others to do for you." These are the particulars of the case and I shall proceed to call the witnesses who in consequence of the prisoner keeping in the back ground will be rather numerous.

H. L. Wright, Assistant Commissioner of Customs and Opium in Bombay, said—I remember the 16th May last, and in consequence of information I received I went to the B. B. and C. I. Railway station and examined six packages, They contained glue and smaller packages of opium inside them. There were 152 lbs. of opium in the six bags, the value of which would be about Rs. 625 apart from the duty which would have been Rs. 1,824. I seized the packages and had them removed to my office.

Chunilall Mochta—I am a broker and live at Ahmedabad. I know the prisoner by sight. He has employed me to see to the forwarding of his goods from the station. In the month of May he brought me on one occasion four bags, and next day he brought two more bags to be plaged in the railway waggon. He told me they contained glue. As I was busy on that day, and the prisoner sent for a cart and sent the four bags to one Lulloobhoy Anubchund at the Ahmedabad station; the two bags I sent on a cart to Amratlall at the Ahmedabad station with instructions to forward them to Bombay. I saw the six bags at the police station and recognized them by the name of Chapsey Panachund upon them. I obtained a receipt for the four first bags from one Jumnadas, a servant of Lulloobhoy, and the next day I received the receipt for the other two bags. I gave the receipts for the four bags to the prisoner and told me to forward the receipt for the two bags to Bombay which I did by post, inclosed in a cover to his address which he gave me.

Catchra Dahlat said—I am a railway goomasta and reside at Ahmedabad. I have booked goods for Chunilall that were to be despatched by railway. I was at the station on the 12th May last, when the cart driver brought me four bags containing glue. I had them booked for Bombay and got a printed form of receipt and signed the consignment note of the Railway Company. I handed the receipt to Chunilall, the next day when he came to my master's shop.

Amratlall Khandas—I am a goomasta in the employ of Lulloobhoy Anubchund. I know Chunilall and remember his bringing me two bags stating they contained glue, and told me to forward them to Chapsey Panachund, Bombay. I identified these bags in the Police Court.

Bhicu Ambaidass said—I am a broker in Bombay and know the prisoner by sight. I remember the prisoner coming to my man at my house and saw him give my man, Premjee Mooljee, a railway receipt which was afterwards given to me. I then gave it to Withul Govind with certain instructions. Withul did not bring the goods for the receipt. I then told Premjee Mooljee to get them, but he also could not get them. I then went personally to make enquiries about them and see why my man was taken up. I saw a havildar and a sepoy belonging to the railway who gave me certain information, in consequence of which, in company with a policeman, I went in search of the prisoner and pointed him out to the police as the owner of the goods. The prisoner heard me say this. He said nothing and was then taken up.

Premjee Mooljee gave similar evidence with the addition that when he went to the Carnac Bunder to take away the bags he was stopped by the station master, Mr. Brooke, who said the bags were suspected. I opened one for inspection which contained a leather bag similar to the one I now see, and had a very strong smell of opium.

Fukeerjee Rustomjee—I am a delivery foreman in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. railway, doing duty at Carnac Bunder. The goods mentioned in this receipt arrived at my station on the 15th May. Premjee Mooljee came on that date with a pass, and I pointed out 4 packages to him. He was not permitted to take those packages away.

Having been examined before the Magistrate the prisoner said, "I will state what I have to say in Bombay. The prisoner then said he was unacquainted with the ways of the street, being comparatively a stranger in Bombay. He left his case in the hands of the jury.

The prisoner was found guilty and His Lordship reserved sentence.

USING COUNTERFEIT COINS.

Dhandass Poosendass was charged with being fraudulently in possession of a counterfeit Queen's coin and fraudulently delivering counterfeit Queen's coins to a person knowing the same to be counterfeit.

It was proved that the prisoner, who is a beggar, went to the shop of a dealer in sweetmeats on the 31st May and while he left his shop to get some water, the prisoner took a coin, which he had previously told him was a counterfeit from a bag which was hanging up in his shop. This coin, a rupee

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

REVOLUTIONS IN THE INDIAN TRADE.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

M. DE LESSEPS' grand idea has brought the Indian carrying trade into a new phase of existence. That trade has passed through three distinct stages. The first was in the palmy days of the old East Indiamen's floating mansions, with spacious accommodation, and every luxury that could make the monotony of a residence in them tolerable. While the *Bombay Castle* or the *Marquis Wellesley* lay berthed in the docks intending passengers paid them frequent visits, to see to the furnishing of cabins that were in reality little bedrooms. They laid in linen for the half year or so during which they were to dispense with the services of washerwomen, and if they were disposed to sensuality, like Mr. Joseph Sedley, they did not trust to the liberal commissaries of the ship, but provided special sea stock in the shape of claret and cognac and casks of sodawater. And, having completed their leisurely preparations, they went by road to some port down Channel where the ship was to pick them up. There was no scramble or hustle then, as in these times of cheap correspondence and postal contracts. The captain came ashore and put up at the chief inn, that he might make an opportunity of showing hospitality to his future passengers. The last evening in England was celebrated by a grand dinner, and the sorrows of parting from home and friends were submerged in the excitement of a new society, or drowned in the wine-glass and the punch bowl. These captains in the old Company's service were big men who had fallen on their feet. They had opportunities of doing excellent business in profitable monopolies. They were entitled to a handsome percentage when they carried the precious metals in freight. They made money fast and invested it in Lombenhall-street, till they came to be held in double respect by their owners; a few prosperous voyages enabled them to retire if they pleased, and to some of them the service became a stepping-stone to places on the Board. At the same time they had no small inducement to stick to their calling. Pecuniary considerations apart, their position was singularly independent and enviable. They were in charge of magnificent ships, admirably manned and heavily armed in war time; so that not a few of them had found golden opportunities of winning not only money but glory. Once away on the blue water, they were the little monarchs of every one about them, ruling their passengers with autocratic authority, and having no trouble with their crews. We can conceive their frenzy or their stupefaction at the notion of one of them being condemned to a term of imprisonment for ordering a refractory seaman into irons. But the sense of their almost irresponsible power toned down their nautical truculence of manner and was all in favour of the comfort of the ship. They did the honours of deck and cabin with dignified cordiality: the passengers they treated as guests. They exerted themselves to make the time pass agreeably to everybody, while taking special charge of those young ladies unattached who were being exported by speculative friends on matrimonial ventures. And the consequence was that the old voyages round the Cape were very far from disagreeable, in spite of their tedious monotony, to people whose time was paid for by the proprietors of the golden pagoda trees.

Then came the changes wrought by the steam on the new route that was pioneered by Waghorn. A company that had its small beginnings in Ireland, running in short trips to Lisbon and the Mediterranean garrisons, gradually extended its capital and consequence till it developed into a commanding monopoly. "The Peninsular and Oriental" became a household word everywhere, from its headquarters at Southampton to Calcutta and Canton. Its share capital gradually mounted to three millions sterling. It had a superb fleet built primarily with a view to speed and the convenience of fastidious passengers, who were content to pay liberal fares for prompt despatch and punctual delivery. Those who were of more frugal minds or who could not afford costly luxuries continued to make the cruise round the Cape with the bulky cargoes. The Peninsular and Oriental, having to tranship their goods in Egypt, cared for nothing but valuables in moderate bulk, for example, they had a practical monopoly in the silk trade, which paid them some £40 a ton. Men of good position and education looked to them for an honourable and profitable career; their sea-going staff could compare in intelligence with the officers in her Majesty's service; and on this side of the isthmus, at all events, they shipped efficient crews of English seamen. When the Government first subsidised them for carrying the mails, it paid a tribute to the character of their fleet by imposing on them certain conditions of construction, in the idea of having recourse to their services in war-time.

But even before the completion of the Suez Canal their absolute ascendency had begun to be threatened. The Emperor Napoleon, who was always generous of Government help for patriotic enterprises, enabled the Messageries Impériales to be established. Then followed the revival of commercial enterprise in Italy, and the establishment of lines of Italian packets plying to Alexandria from Italian harbours. Still they might have been trusted to hold their own, had not the opening of communications through the isthmus changed all the features of the Indian trade. As one of their officials remarked in a spirit of despondency-ing prophecy, "That big green wave is the death of us." And although it is to be hoped the prediction may be falsified by events, there was unfortunately too much in it. An impulse was given to indiscriminate competition. Great firms in London and Liverpool built long screw steamers for carrying with a vast capacity of tonnage. Small adventurers followed in the wake of the leviathans, frequently coming to sudden grief, but liquidating bravely and going on again. Traders in Bombay and elsewhere chartered vessels on their own account for particular voyages. Many of these ships carried passengers cheap. The Peninsular and Oriental had to revise their tariff, a general reduction of 30 per cent. They met the more economical views of their patrons by selling wine, &c., to those who asked it, instead of forcing it upon everybody gratis and *ad libitum*. Freights fell disastrously. It shows the melancholy change from the old times, that the silk which once brought them £40 a ton must be carried now for the same number of shillings, while they only come in for a share of the consignment. Even more bulky goods, coals can be delivered so cheaply in the Indian Ocean that it answers better to send them out from England than to buy them of somewhat inferior quality either in Australia or at Labuan. And it must be remembered that every ton of freight has to pay the heavy dues of the Canal Company.

The Peninsular and Oriental had to alter their system altogether, in order to hold their own. They had reduced their passenger fares, and they were driven to accept the postal contracts under more stringent conditions and at less remunerative rates. Next they had to commit themselves to competition for their share of the bulky freights; and to send their vessels through the isthmus in order to avoid transhipment. Consequently they had to decide on a complete reconstruction of a fleet that had been built for an entirely different class of business, and enter besides on a course of unsparing economy and retrenchment. Paddle-vessels were turned into screws; extra stowage room was provided; the new ships were larger and proportionately more narrow.—As a masterpiece of modern construction, the Nepaul, 3,536 tons, which, having just been built in the Clyde, is now lying in the Victoria Docks before her maiden voyage to India, is well worth a visit.

The company have not spared their money in points where economy would be shortsighted. But, on the other hand, they have been reducing their staff so far as is compatible with complete efficiency, and the pay of their officers ashore and afloat has been cut down 20 per cent. That everybody has submitted cheerfully is a proof not only of the necessity of the measure, but of the estimation in which the service is held by those belonging to it. You remark, too, that the hands on board of the Nepaul and the other ships lying near are almost all lascars. Although the pay of a lascar is about half that of an Englishman, the saving in money is not so great as it seems; for these lascars must always be kept on board English seamen might be paid off. But what has gone far to persuade the company to this new arrangement is the trouble their officers have had from the increasing demoralization of merchant seamen. They find English crews insubordinate, and practically uncontrollable in English ports, while the lascars are docile and sufficiently efficient. The engineers in especial speak of them in the highest terms as helps in the engine-room—the actual stokers are almost all Africans. They are better adapted to the climate of the Red Sea and the Eastern oceans, while they are fortified as far as possible against European winters by abundant food and warm clothing. In the event of an emergency, where courage and unskilled strength may be useful, the captain has always an English reserve, in the shape of a corps of sturdy stewards. There is a good deal to be said of the habits and religious practices of these intelligent foreigners, but all that we must leave.

THE UNION OF ISLAM.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

THE Constantinople *al-Jawaib*, which seems to be taking the lead of the local press on the subject of administrative reform in Turkey, has a long article in its issue of the 31st ult. on parliamentary institutions, and sets forth that no better machinery could be devised for carrying out the programme of the new Sultan's avowed policy of according equal justice to all his subjects than a Chamber of Deputies, to have its seat at the capital, and to consist of representatives of all the existing creeds and nationalities of the empire. In order to its efficiency, however, the author insists that its deliberations must be free, and that it must be armed with competent authority, otherwise it will be little better than the existing so-called municipal councils, the members of which, he points out, do not dare to thwart the wishes of the local governors. In the same issue of the journal there is another article by Selim Faris, the editor's son, of some political importance at the present time, having reference to the union of Muslims for the general upholding of Islam, of which the following is a translation:—

Many of our readers are aware that two years ago a society was formed at Constantinople called the "Society for the Union of Islam." Like all raw and ill-digested schemes, which, to use a homely proverb, aim at catching a bull by the tail, it was short-lived, and did more harm than good, since when people began to perceive how easily it was led from its professed object they began to think that the union of Islam was a wild dream of the imagination. Now, although this society chose so comprehensive a title, we nevertheless know that it originated at a meeting having for its sole object the union between Muslims here and those of foreign countries, entirely ignoring the intermingling of their union at Constantinople and in the ... The zeal of the society was at its height while ... voy from the Amir of Kashgar ... felt he seems to have carried away with him all its zeal and enthusiasm, insomuch that we question whether there are any sparks of it still remaining. We know, however, what the constitution of the society was and who was its main support. Its real object, as we pointed out at the time, was to unite Kashgar with this empire. We revert to the subject again in connection with the union of Islam, and we remark, in the first place, that the journey from Kashgar to Constantinople would occupy six months, and that the cost of sending one man from thence would be at least £200; a thousand men, consequently, would cost £200,000. This supposing that the Amir was in a position to help the Imperial Government. But the fact is that the Envoy came here offering to place Kashgar under Ottoman dominion, in the hope that this Government would supply him with 10,000 men and five millions sterling to enable him to cope with his neighbours. The best of the joke is that some people digested with immense satisfaction the stories that were related about the power and wealth of Kashgar, and how great a bulwark it would be to the Ottoman State. How comes it, then, that we have not seen the least sign of aid coming from that quarter? But if this Amir really has at heart the union of Islam, why does he not begin with the people of Central Asia, since there can be no doubt that if the Muslims of Bokhara, Afghanistan, Khiva, Khokand, and other provinces in that region had only an efficient leader who should promise to free them from the yoke of the foreigner it is certain that they would risk their lives and property in such a cause? It is to be regretted, however, that the sons of those countries have long been asleep on the couch of neglect, and have no energy left except for worldly pleasures and sensual gratifications. If the Amir of Kashgar is sincere in his desire for the union of Islam, let him begin by establishing administrative reform and justice within his own dominions, and when he has succeeded in that there may be some chance of his winning the hearts of the Muslims of Central Asia, and foreign aid, in men and money, will be forthcoming to enable him to subdue his enemies, and to expel the infidels who have wrongfully seized upon those territories. Turn we now to what we judge should be the policy of the Government on the subject of the union of Islam. In the first place, it should not be left to the private enterprise of half a dozen individuals dependent on distant aid, but should be taken up and supported by the Government. Next, it should be based on fixed rules for organizing the mode of conducting relations with the nearest Muslim kingdoms, such as Egypt, Tunis and Morocco. As regards the two first there will be no difficulty whatever [illegible], somehow or other, Morocco, though a thoroughly Muslim and a highly prosperous State, has been sadly neglected hitherto by the Imperial Administration. Here follows a long eulogy on Morocco and the importance of its co-operation for the union of Islam.] The time has come for the Government to use its best efforts for the accomplishment of this desirable object. If Orthodox Russia, Catholic Austria, and Protestant Germany have deemed it politic to act in the interests of their respective creed, why should not the Muslim kingdoms, holding the same faith, coalesce for corresponding objects? It should further be borne in mind that the weakening of Islam at any one point affects the entire body. Seeing, then, that in the Divine Providence the Imperial Government is at the present day the corner stone of Islam and the hope of the Muslims everywhere, Constantinople should initiate the scheme for the desired union. As to the flourish of trumpets made about it in connection with Kashgar, we can only liken that scheme to what the French call *de la graisse de mais*; but let those who have this object at heart begin at the right end, and if a society is formed here for the union of Islam, we trust that it will be based on the principle of seizing the bull by the horns.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

At the extremity of the House of Commons, opposite to the Speaker, and beneath the Peers' Gallery, runs a row of seats on either side of the entrance, from which honourable members are not indeed excluded, but which are chiefly appropriated to the private secretaries of Ministers and to others who are interested in the course of the debates. It is curious to observe how the political enthusiasm, which is supposed to animate the illustrious statesman who may happen to be at the time, as the phrase is, on his legs, communicates itself to his representative and factotum, who is a spectator of the wordy war from afar off. The private secretary, whom no one will confuse with his official congener, is usually more of a partisan than his chief himself. He identifies himself even more thoroughly than the speaker with the speaker's argument, hails more enthusiastically each successive point that is made, and experiences the gratification of a keener triumph than the orator when the harangue is brought to an end amid a tumult of applause. If the account of the functions of this functionary as described by Dickens in *Nicholas Nickleby* and Bulwer in the *Caxtons* be correct, the private secretary ought to be far too well acquainted with the process of the manufacture of the speech to listen with any satisfaction to its delivery. But just as there are private secretaries who are drudges only, whose business it is to ransack encyclopædias and blue-books for facts, and standard authors for quotations, and who are discreetly kept in the background, so there are also private secretaries whose duty it is to be before the world in the interests of their employer as much as possible, and generally to pose as the ornamental figure-heads of the British Constitution. Between the two classes there is no more resemblance than between the ant and the butterfly. Eminent Ministers usually take much less trouble to cram themselves with facts and figures than is supposed, and when that cramming has to be done it is performed, as part of the regular routine, by the subordinates of the office over which the particular eminent Minister happens to preside. The private secretary here spoken of has something more interesting in itself, and more valuable for his chief, to do than look up references, tabulate statistics, or fuse information demanded of Pisistratus Caxton by his person or of Nicholas Nickleby by Mr. Gregsbury. The [illegible] he is expected to study is the book of human nature, and the information which it is his business to acquire, and afterwards communicate, is that not of the library, but the world. The eminent Minister may occasionally rehearse, in his easy-going conversational fashion, the heads of what he intends to say, to his devoted attendant and disciple. The private secretary may intimate—confidentially—to every soul whom he meets that the chief is in superb form, and that a great display may be expected; but he has been spared the trouble of sitting up half the night to verify some quotations, and to determine several dozens of dates. The consequence is that when the chief rises the private secretary listens with appreciation, and honestly applauds with unfeigned unction. The speech over, it is his duty to play the part of a judicious bottle-holder. He meets the great man as he passes out of the assemblage, presents him with an overcoat, or offers him an arm.

A prepossessing appearance, a well-bred manner, a natural power of observation stimulated and strengthened by considerable practice, a good memory, and a largely developed faculty of what may be called diplomatic statement, are essential to the private secretary who is to be really useful to a highly-placed Minister of State. The official "whip" will generally be able to furnish his chief with a tolerably correct statement of feeling within the party ranks. It is for the private secretary to supplement this intelligence by what he sees and hears in society at large. He must be a clubman, a dinner-out, must be on good terms with the families of politicians, and must make his way to the confidence of the wives of more or less distinguished statesmen. He is thus a connecting-link between the Senate and the *salons*, a trusty go-between, the convenient instrument for the collection of what may some time or other be made the material of 'high policy.' Just as the exterior and the manner of a physician are points quite as important to the invalid as the profundity of his scientific skill and the soundness of his prescriptions, so it is indispensable to the eminent statesman that he should have as his trusty companion and *employé* a gentleman who is pleasant to look upon, and who is a master of the art to please. It does even a Minister of State no harm to be seen in public leaving on the arm of an unexpected specimen of the *jeunesse dorée*, and the private secretary when he is off duty and taking his pleasure after his own way, will find himself encircled with the glory reflected on him by his contact with the great man. The reciprocity of the arrangement is thus complete. If the life of the private secretary seems to some persons one perpetual surrender of convenience, of independence, and other selfish luxuries; it must be remembered that it is one which immensely flatters in the very material manner enhances the importance of the victim of the prolonged ordeal. The private secretary who has the entire confidence of his chief is for every purpose the *alter ago* of the great man himself. If a favour is wanted the private secretary must be conciliated, and those who ask for favours from Ministers of State display a very creditable degree of skill in the manner in which they choose their time. On the eve of a crisis or when a general election is pending, the private secretary has no reason to complain that his function is a sinecure. He is assailed with petitions, and he has to negociate in such a manner with the petitioners that while he absolutely dashes to the ground the aspirations of none of them, to none either does he commit himself. It is a critical function, but so long as he keeps clear of pen and paper the private secretary is generally safe. If in an unguarded moment, he should pen a note which appears to promise something, that unlucky document is absolutely certain to be produced in evidence against him. Such experiences are not indeed unknown; but the private secretary whose fertility of resource is only equalled by the suavity of his manner has generally contrived some way out of the business, and for a time the thing is arranged.

He has sterner, though he could not have more difficult or delicate, duties than these to perform. The eminent Minister is perpetually assailed by deputations, whose chief endeavour it is to procure a propitious hearing from his representive, or by aspiring and importunate politicians who have not a seat in the House of Commons, or by malcontents who have or by gentlemen connected with the Press, who angrily protest that the party to which the chief belongs never gives its newspapers the support and the information which they have a right to expect. To deal with each of these exigencies as they occur requires a good deal of tact. How to refuse without seeming to repel, how to equivocate and postpone without breaking the word of promise to the ear, how to devise a series of 'statements' which are miracles of ingenious originality—these are the qualifications with which the successful private secretary must be equipped. It is interesting to notice how, in the discharge of his duties, he gradually grows to adopt the manner and the very phrases of his great master. Not that his demeanour has about it a taint of pompousness or affectation. It is an unwritten 'instruction to him' as in parliamentary diction he would call it, that his bearing should be redolent of that free and patrician life which his chief admires. Courtesy is in his bearing. Simplicity in his countenance, and candour in his eye. His smile is frank, engaging, even childlike and bland. His voice is melodious. He invites your entire confidence, and speaks to you in a way which would seem to tell you that he is making you the depositary of his secrets but while he is making you the depositary of his secrets he will be found trust no other human being on the face of the earth. If you happen to be unwary, you will be delighted with his conversation, and surrender yourself wholly to his wiles. Five minutes afterwards when you are alone it may occur to you mentally to strike a balance of the net results of the interview. You will find on consideration that you have given everything and received nothing. So admirable is the art of the private secretary. That such service should excite fervent gratitude is only natural, and in the relations which events develop between statesman and secretary a cynical and corrupt generation may witness an eloquent proof that personal loyalty and prospective gratitude are not as yet extinct virtues.—*The World.*

STIMULANTS AND POISONS.

THE use of stimulants has grown during the present generation to an enormous extent, and is a social phenomenon which, whether regarded from the medical or the moral side, is full of anxiety and foreboding. It is a still darker circumstance that the present generation seems to have become familiar with the handling of poisons, and it would seem that poisons which are of easy access as stimulants become, more frequently than we are aware of, the means of suicide and murder. A craving for stimulants naturally attends the modern life of labour and unrest. The whole tripod of life, to use Bichât's expression, is worked hard; an undue pressure is especially put upon the nervous system, which seeks reparation and reinforcement. It is not so many years ago since the stigma of over-indulgence in stimulants was fastened upon the society of our time. A distinguished physician going to a ball made a neat calculation of the absolute amount of alcoholic poisoning caused by the considerable amount of champagne consumed even by young ladies in the course of the night's entertainment. It might, however, have been borne in mind by the austere medical observer that the consumption was abnormal, and happened in the course of prolonged active exercise. Since then the doctors have had to protest against the too frequent prescription of generous stimulants, and the public have made some approximation towards the practice of the medical profession. If they go somewhat less to the wine-merchant, they certainly go much more to the chemist. There is an increased use of drugs which are stimulants in the first stage, sedatives in the second, and poisons in the third. Those who are much afflicted with neuralgic pains, a peculiarly grievous kind of suffering, think themselves almost obliged to make a constant companion of chloroform or the laudanum-bottle. There are few persons who are not acquainted with instances of fatal results from carelessness or ignorance in the use of such edged tools, and scarcely a day passes without the announcement of clerical poisoning, accidental or designed. Again, such remedies are often used to superinduce sleep on an irritated brain, in forgetfulness of the fact that, when the natural remedies of air and exercise are neglected, such hypnotics will require increasing and will gradually *fail* to their effects. But for the most part these drugs are used as gentle stimulants or gentle sedatives. It has been stated in a medical work that many people begin their day with a small allowance of opium as a 'pick-me-up' for its duteous and employment. There is a club of Opiologists at Paris who seek to realise the sensations of the 'English Opium-Eater,' and revive in a luxurious saloon the scene of the Lascar smoking-room in *Edwin Drood*. We know professional men who aim at an artificial brilliancy in their efforts by taking the moderated doses of poison which are mainly stimulative in their effects. There is much inquiry respecting the Peruvian drug, coco, on which Weston, the pedestrian, is supposed to have achieved his arduous work. The public has thus grown accustomed to the handling of stimulants and poisons, knows a great deal too much about them for its peace of mind or health of body, and it is no idle fear that this knowledge is not unfrequently turned to criminal uses.

A curious incident occurred in the trial of Madeline Smith for murder by poisoning, upwards of twenty years ago, at Glasgow. An eminent toxicologist was examined, and the question was put to him whether there be any poison which did not leave a trace. The man of science replied that he could name several. He was requested by counsel to mention them accordingly, but this he very properly declined to do, and his refusal was sanctioned by the court. The great chemist has since said that he had received several hundred letters asking him to describe the poisons which left no trace; and after attributing a large number of them to scientific reasons, there was still a substantial residuum which he thought were of an unsatisfactory and suspicious kind. In the present day all calm and scientific murder will necessarily be by poison. 'Considered as one of the fine arts,' as De Quincey quaintly put it, its methods grow in certainty and refinement, the action of poisons is regarded as a matter of enlightened curiosity, and is freely understood and discussed, and indeed experimentally tested, in general circles. No doubt medical men, if they call in the resources of science to promote felonious ends of their own, have a cogn of advantage from their special knowledge. This was demonstrated in the cases of Palmer and Pritchard, and it was also shown in the trial which ended on Thursday last, when the medical assistant, who had so flagrantly abused the opportunities of his position, was sentenced to a punishment that cannot be called unjustly severe. But still the nature and action of drugs and the comparative facilities of obtaining them, are ideas familiar to the public mind. The pistol and the knife are gone out of fashion, except among violent and vulgar people. They expose those who use them to detection and retaliation. The real finesse and the power of skilful manipulation are practically limited to toxicology.

There is no doubt that the constant handling of poison must be fertile in facilities and suggestions. The poison which is first a gentle stimulant becomes next an aggreable sedative, and then kills with the certitude of an arm of precision. Opium, for instance, in its various preparations, becomes with many people a constant companion, as laudanum, Battey's solution, timochonate of morphia, and other forms. The tendendency is for people to increase the dose. Sir William Hamilton, the metaphysician, could take his thousand drops, and not be the worse for it. In such cases it is very easy for a person to pass the boundary-lines. It is very easy for others to assist him to pass the boundary-lines. Then the cumulative action of poison is very remarkable. Take the wonderful medicine, digitalis or chloral, which some practitioners are running one of the discoveries of our time, and was prescribed as a remedy for all kinds of complaint. In the medical profession there is a growing feeling of distrust respecting it, and few medical men would now prescribe it in the large doses which Sir James Y. Simpson, who mainly introduced it, was wont to administer. It acts so very differently on different constitutions. To some it brings healthful repose, but to others frightful forms of nightmare or insomnia. But there is no doubt of its cumulative effect; that it is a substance which is very slowly eliminated from the system; and that if any one daily takes large doses, he is storing his system with a poison which in the end will kill. Acknowledged deaths from this source have lately become alarmingly frequent. If the poison has been so skilfully administered that the overflowing drop is the latest factor of a long series, the detection becomes exceedingly difficult. Doubtless, too, accidental death has often been produced this way, and so naturally that it has not been suspected to be accidental. Such irritant poisons as arsenic and antimony are easy of detection; but for the poisoner they have the counterbalancing advantages that they are easily obtainable from other sources than chemists' shops, and imitate the general symptoms of a very numerous order of disease. In such a poison as strychnine the tetanus is an unmistakable symptom, and it seems to have been very rarely used since Palmer and Dove vulgarised it.

The facilities for obtaining possession of poison are alarmingly great, and the empty form of writing the name in a druggist's book is no real protection or guarantee. When the name and address have been written in a number of druggists' books, a considerable amount of poison has been collected. If it was worth their while, the druggists might, perhaps, be easily convinced that they had been imposed on by a false name and address. Medical students are able to get any poisons they want. General practitioners have their surgery, which is frequently as open and exposed as any apartment of the house. The patent patent medicine, chlorodyne, is sold across the counter as unconcernedly as heppermint or jujube lozenges. What chemist would hesitate to sell the poison which would clear the kitchen of rats, or the anodyne which is to cure the toothache? As a rule, people are careful about loaded guns, but careless about poisons as deadly as firearms. It cannot be too much impressed upon thoughtless people that they should only use these things under medical sanction and advice, and that those who have such articles in their possession should be most cautious and guarded in taking care of them. This may be a security against temptation and carelessness; but when there is full persistent intention to murder, it is hard, indeed, to provide the necessary defences. It is almost impossible to watch against treason on the hearth. It is commonly said that the facility of scientific poisoning is accompanied by a corresponding facility of detection, but the sequence is only occasional. Such a death as that of Mr. Bravo indicates foul play, but the difficulty of tracing the foul play is excessive. There is reason to fear that murder of this kind is more common than might be supposed. There are deaths by poison which are hardly suspected, or where the suspicions are so lacking in legal proof that they are not put into legal shape or brought before the public eye. We do not wish to be alarmists, or think that the epoch of Locusta, or Lucrezia Borgia, or Da Brinvilliers is upon us. But it is evident that there is a free and unrestrained use and handling of poisons upon which, in all interests, some restraint ought to be imposed; and that in addition there is an abominable and frightful kind of crime increasing in our midst which should be watched with all the vigilance of medical science and law.—*The World.*

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